密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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Observations by T. R. Jernigan

America Protests Against Appointment of Japanese Financial Adviser to China

The Movement for Korean Independence

Shipbuilding in China

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Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

THE year 1917 began very favorably for Changsha, with a promise of quiet conditions for the year, and business conditions were good during the first part of the year. The political situation became disturbed in August, and from October on business was very much at a standstill because of military operations in the province. The latter half of the year was characterized by an increasing feeling of depression in business. The financial situation did not improve, and there was a tendency on the part of merchants to limit orders and curtail stocks.

The past year was an active one at Changsha from the point of view of building and construction. The new building for the American consulate was completed and occupied. A private concern purchased electric-light machinery and built a second light plant on the water front north of the city. The building of the new cotton mill was pushed industriously, so that by the end of the year the construction work was practically finished and the machinery was being installed. A number of new buildings have been erected along the busier streets of the city. The style followed is semi-foreign. Chinese contractors are imitating the styles of building characteristic of Nanking Road at Shanghai.

The Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co. has rebuilt the offices of its smelting plant here and is rebuilding other parts of the smelter. It is substituting red brick houses of foreign style for the low, badly lighted houses hitherto used.

A large amount of work was done during the year toward completing the destruction of the city wall. This work was interrupted by the political disturbances of the latter half of the year. The bricks which are taken from the facing of the wall are being sold; much of it is being used in the construction of a military hospital.

Work was commenced on the system of roadways which are to connect the water front with the railway connecting the city with Wuchang and Hankow. The railway station is to be built in the north-eastern part of the city, and it will be connected with the bund by the roadway between the Hunan Yale Hospital and the Yale Mission College. These new roads will be joined with the military road which is under construction between Changsha and Siangtan to the south.

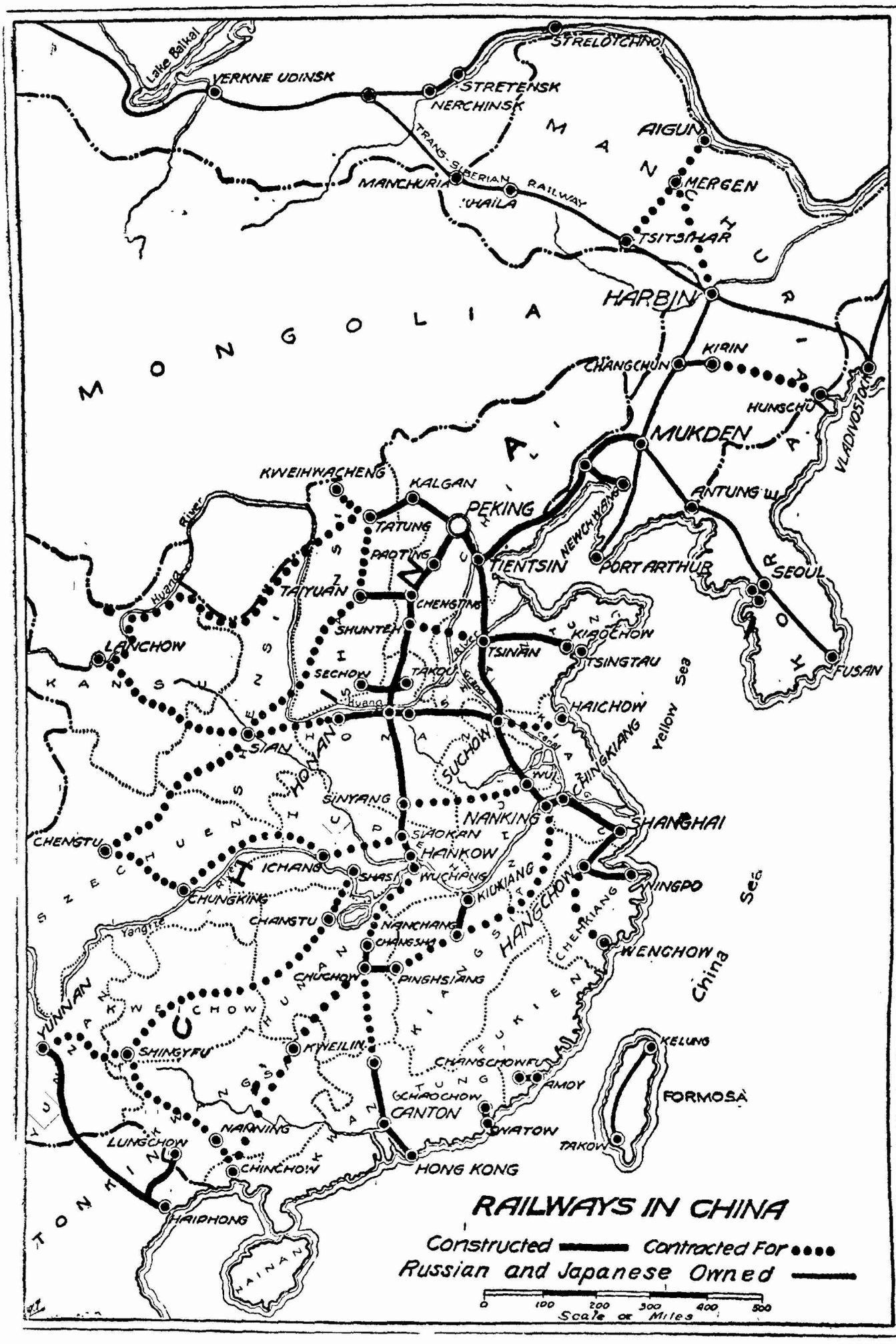
In all of this construction work very little foreign machinery is used, as labor is cheap. A steam roller was brought up for use on the new roads now being constructed. Small dump cars are also being used in the case of the roadways near the railway station. Larger amounts of foreign household hardware are being imported. American building hardware occupies an increasing amount of space in the windows and show cases of the hardware dealers, and it is being used more by builders. However, much building hardware, especially brassware, is being made locally.

Work progressed rapidly on the section of the Canton-Hankow Railway between Changsha and Wuchang during the early part of the year. The road was completed between Yochow and Wuchang, and through traffic commenced. Great difficulty was experienced on a small section of the line just outside of Yochow where unstable foundations for the road bed were experienced. As a result it was impossible to connect Yochow with Changsha by rail, although construction trains ran between Changsha and a point not far from Yochow. Military operations in the fall of the year resulted in a cessation of all work on the line, and it is difficult to tell when the road will be finally completed.

There has been no development in other directions so far as railway work is concerned. Surveys were made of the proposed route for a railway between Chuchow on the Siang River, about 30 miles south of Changsha and Paoking, a prosperous business center of the province. It was announced in the spring of 1917 that it was definitely decided to construct the road from Chuchow to Paoking, and it was understood that a contract had been signed for its construction. Talk of difficulties was heard before the end of summer, and it was finally stated that the project had been indefinitely postponed.

On May 1, a branch office was opened at Changsha by the China-Japan Bank (Ltd.), a Japanese banking institution reported to be capitalized jointly by Chinese and Japanese funds and backed by the Japanese Bank of Taiwan. It was announced that agencies had also been established at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow, Singapore, Surabaya, London, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Tokio and Yokohama. There was some opposition to the Changsha branch when it was first opened but this seems to have died away, and it is reported that the bank has been doing a very thriving business. It is the first and only foreign bank to be located at Changsha and is the only one offering to sell foreign exchange.

(To be Continued)


RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
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Russian and Japanese Owned
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Scale of Miles
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
KOREA
CHINA
Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNOI
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
KIRIN
CHANGCHUN
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KWEIHWACHENG
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PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
CHAOCHOW
CANTON
SWATOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
KELUNG
FORMOSA
TAKOW
Yellow Sea
China Sea
Huang River
Yangtze
Grand Canal
KANSU
SHENSI
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HONAN
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MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 413
Special Articles
- Observations ..... T. R. Jernigan 418
- The Movement for Korean Independence ..... H. K. T. 421
- Covenant of the League of Nations 424
- Notes from Peking 428
- Who's Who in China 431

News Summary of the Week 432
Men and Events 436
Women's Work 438
Far Eastern Press Opinion 440
Finance and Commerce
- Shipbuilding in China 442

New Books and Publications 448
The United States Court for China 450

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE governing bodies of China have shifted from Peking and Canton to Shanghai and for the next few weeks or until the delegates to China's internal peace conference come to an agreement, the world will look to this city for a solution of an important phase of the Far Eastern problem. No one questions the fact that if the delegates to the peace conference, who in truth are high class men, are let alone, they will solve the knotty problem of a balanced Chinese government that will give China the period of peace and rest and development that she so greatly needs. But there are sinister influences at work, that will hinder and handicap the work of the patriotic Chinese politicians who are striving to built a stable government for China. These influences are Chinese militarism and Japanese militarism. Neither desire a democratic government to grow up in China and they are fighting in the last trench to perpetuate the system. They are just as blind to modern development in the hearts and minds of men in the Orient as they were blind to the growth of democracy in Europe. The delegates to the Chinese peace conference here in Shanghai may work with the full knowledge that the liberal nations of the world are in full sympathy with them. But there is a point beyond which foreign assistance cannot go, and the final problem must be solved by China. The situation calls for the highest type of patriotism and as the world peace conference in France rose to the occasion—so we all hope and believe that China's leaders likewise will place China on the side of future peace and democracy and righteousness.

THE protest of the American legation made last week against the appointment of Dr. Sakatani, son-in-law of Baron

Shibusawa, as Japanese currency adviser to China has compelled the Chinese government to reconsider the entire matter. In consequence, Dr. Sakatani may defer the date of his departure for the Chinese Capital. In the meantime Lu Cheng-yu, director of the Currency Bureau at Peking, has been attempting to persuade the government to disregard the protest of the American legation and to ask Dr. Sakatani to take up his new office immediately. The majority of the Chinese officials who have anything to do with the nation's finances, however, hold the opinion that it would be unwise for China to ignore the American protest at the present time when the United States government is playing a leading role in international politics and when American financiers are most anxious to help China by lending money to develop her natural resources, return petty foreign loans made during the European war and build for her more railways. At one of the meetings held in the President's Office recently, Mr. Lu tried to convince the Cabinet of the soundness of his views but he utterly failed. It is understood that the British legation has likewise disapproved of the proposal to appoint Dr. Sakatani currency adviser to the Chinese government before the conclusion of a currency loan, which has been under negotiation for some time. The question of who should be China's currency adviser is for the banking group, which participates in lending money for the reform of her currency, to decide and is not for a few pro-Japanese officials and Japan to settle. This view is held generally by foreign nations which are interested in China's currency reform. When the Great War was on, the combination of the Japanese government and a few pro-Japanese officials was a serious factor to be considered, and was a power for evil in China, but with the war over, this menace is gone and is no longer a terror to patriotic Chinese officials who are endeavoring to prevent their country from coming under the golden military-financial yoke of Japan. Patriotic Chinese officials have commenced to show by their uncompromising attitude in the matter of Dr. Sakatani's appointment that they do not intend to permit a handful of pro-Japanese officials to sell their country's birthright for a sad "mess of Japanese pottage."

MR. LU'S attempt to make Dr. Sakatani China's currency adviser prior to the conclusion of a currency loan was an attempt in favor of Japanese control of this country. It may still be remembered that this Currency Bureau was established a few months ago mainly for the purpose of issuing gold notes to be secured on the yen notes of the Chosen Bank, a Japanese financial institution. It was then reported that Dr. Sakatani would be appointed as adviser to the Currency Bureau. The foreign banks interested in the Currency Loan contracted in 1911 but not consummated, at once began to move. The people in general charged the government with an attempt to circulate Japanese yen notes in China in order to facilitate Japanese trade and give Japan an irrevocable hold on China's finances. As a result of this popular opposition, the plan of the financial authorities to issue $80,000,000 worth of gold notes was given up for the time but the Chinese people have since that time associated the big financial project with Dr. Sakatani, wrongly or rightly. They are extremely suspicious of any Japanese who comes to China in any capacity, and they are still more suspicious of a Japanese of Dr. Sakatani's character and ability who has been working hard since the beginning of 1918 to get an appointment from the Chinese government and is therefore believed to have been concentrating upon some important objective, something very much to the interest of the Japanese government. This is sufficient to make patriotic Chinese hesitate before they accept his service. The fact that Lu Chung-yu, who is known as a pro-Japanese official, is working for his appointment, further makes the Chinese nervous. It is a great relief to them to know that the American government has protested to the Ministry of Finance so promptly and in such unmistakable terms.

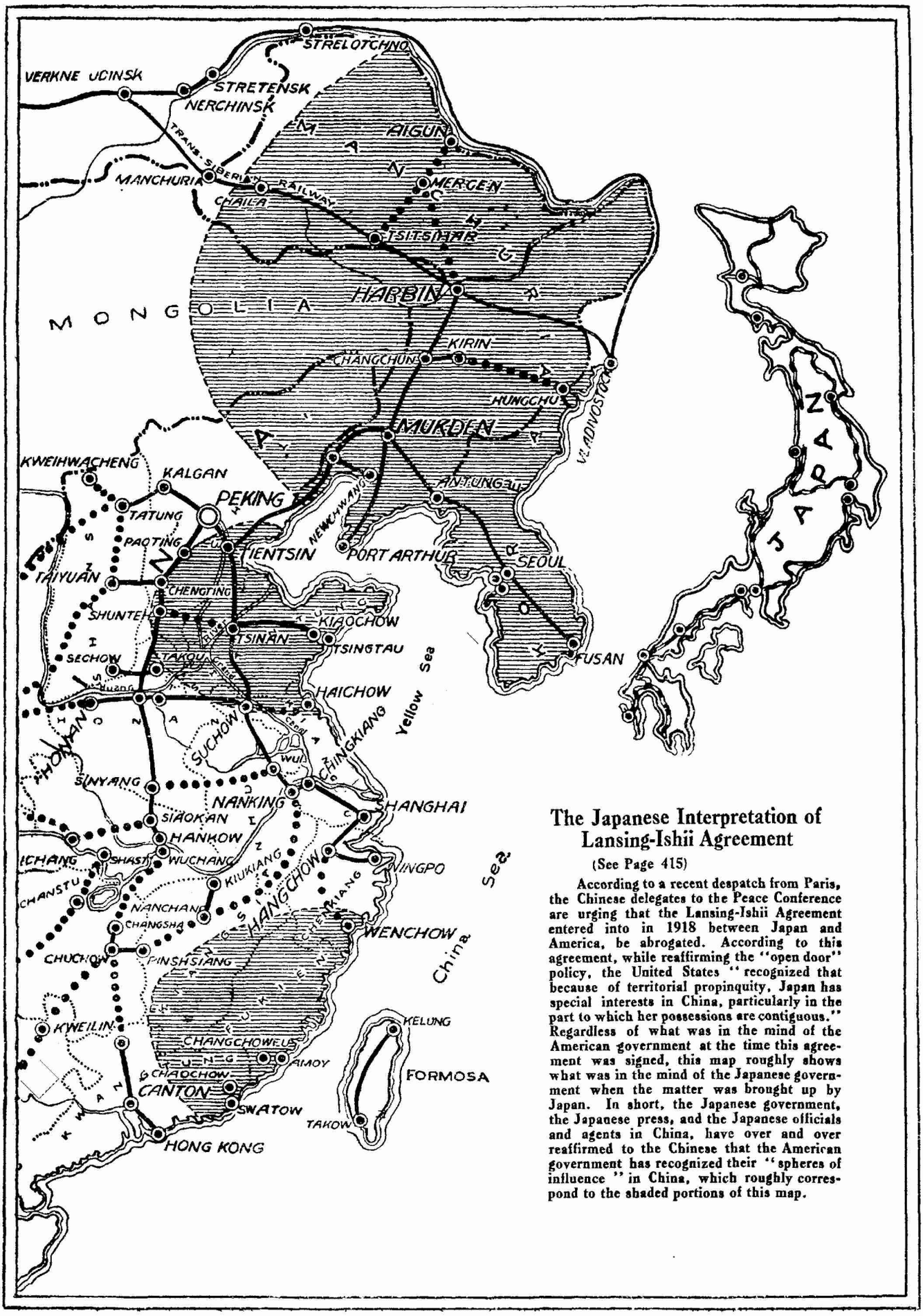
AN important item of news last week almost entirely overlooked by foreigners was the reunion of the old and new Chaotunghsiens or political factions in Peking. Much attention has been paid to it by the Chinese. Whether such a reunion is good for the country is too early to say, but there is doubt whether the reunion will be beneficial to China if the new Chaotunghsien has a predominant influence after the combination of these two factions. The old Chaotunghsien headed by Liang Shih-yi, former director-general of the Customs Administration, and the new Chaotunghsien with Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, as its chief, however, completed their arrangements for reunion last week. It is difficult to learn at the moment as to the basis on which they have shaken hands and renewed their old comradeship. Dinners and theatrical parties were resorted to in patching up the differences of political views between the two parties. Those Chinese who are gifted with insight into the future of the various political parties in China to-day believe that this reunion is a make-believe one and that it is impossible to reunite the old and new cliques. The reasons they give for this view are numerous. The most important of them is that the political interests of the two are vastly different. The new Chaotunghsien is alleged to be pro-Japanese while the old Chaotunghsien is not. The new Chaotunghsien is opposing the proposal to commercialize the Chinese railways, but the old Chaotunghsien is ready to approve of the proposal with some modifications which are

considered as reasonable. The new Chaotunghsien is still in favor of borrowing money from Japan while the old Chaotunghsien favors the contracting of loans from an international group. Both the old and new Chaotunghsiens are composed of able men. They are capable of efficient administration if they so desire. One of the most difficult questions is how to make them see the necessity of placing the interests of their country above those of party. The European war, it is hoped, has taught them a lesson that it is only through great personal sacrifices that mankind can be regenerated and a better era ushered in. Unless these men are ready to give up personal ambitions and serve the country whole-heartedly, China is destined to lose her status as an independent nation. If the old and new Chaotunghsiens are united for a patriotic purpose, the leaders who were responsible for bringing about such a reunion deserve the sincere praise of all the Chinese people. Otherwise they have aggravated the political situation and will receive universal condemnation. The reported reunion of the old and new Chaotunghsiens is therefore significant in many ways and it would be well to watch the new development closely.

THE *North China Star*, the American paper in Tientsin, printed a despatch last week from its correspondent in Washington to the effect that the Chinese delegates to the peace conference in France had urged the abrogation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, and we believe we are voicing the sentiments of Americans generally in China when we express approval of this action of the Chinese delegates in France. The Lansing-Ishii exchange of Notes in November 1917, while reiterating the "open door" policy and recognizing the territorial sovereignty of China, went a little further and stated, "the governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries and consequently the government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." There have been many arguments both in the Far East and elsewhere regarding the exact meaning of the foregoing paragraph, and many have asserted that the strength of the document was in its indefiniteness and that it could be interpreted and *would be* interpreted by the stronger nation. There have been others in the Far East who have been unkind enough to say that the United States, then unprepared to back up its diplomacy, made this agreement with Japan in order to gracefully retire from or modify the "open door" policy to which the country has been pledged. Colonel Roosevelt, in one of his last articles in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, said that the Lansing-Ishii exchange of Notes was a monumental blunder, in that America and Japan made an agreement regarding another country without consulting that other country's wishes in the matter. This phase of the matter at once appealed to China, and she immediately notified both America and Japan that she would not be bound by the agreement. The important phase of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement for Americans to understand at the present time, is that Japan interprets the Notes to mean that America has given full consent for Japanese penetration in Manchuria, Shantung province and in Fukien province. This has been reiterated many times in the Japanese press and also in the *Japan Advertiser*, the American paper in Tokio, during the last year. Elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW we have reproduced a map showing in a graphic manner just what the Japanese understand as the meaning of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. This is why we agree with China that this agreement should be abrogated—if it has not already been abrogated in the new order of things outlined in the League of Nations compact.

UNDER the heading "Japan and China—A Suggestion to the Editors of MILLARD'S REVIEW," Mr. Douglas C. Haring, of Tokio, Japan, has written to the REVIEW as follows:

"Recently I have been reading MILLARD'S REVIEW with no small interest. I was led to do so by the oft-repeated charges of the Japanese press that the trouble between Japan and China is largely, if not wholly, due to the activities of Occidental journalists and missionaries and others in China. It is freely charged that these foreigners are conducting an anti-Japanese propaganda for the furtherance of their own national interests. As I read your paper I can see why it is easy for such charges to be brought. The journal has a distinctly anti-Japanese tone, which is fully justified if the charges which you make against Japan and the Japanese be true. However, there is just enough generality and indefiniteness in the greater part of your charges to give the Japanese their ground: that foreign journals in China are solely for anti-Japanese propaganda purposes. It is not my place to deny the truth of your charges. My experience here would warn me against any wholesale denial or glossing over of such matters. One whose news diet is carefully rationed cannot expect to have facts at hand which would justify any such denial. Moreover, I can without great difficulty believe all that you print on the subject. However, you have one conspicuous failure which lays your entire position open to just such attacks as the Japanese press voices. That is, an abundance of unsupported charges. The making of charges against the conduct of a nation or its subjects as nationals, is a serious matter, and such charges ought to be supported by the best of sworn testimony from disinterested witnesses.



The Japanese Interpretation of Lansing-Ishii Agreement

(See Page 415)

According to a recent despatch from Paris, the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference are urging that the Lansing-Ishii Agreement entered into in 1918 between Japan and America, be abrogated. According to this agreement, while reaffirming the "open door" policy, the United States "recognized that because of territorial propinquity, Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." Regardless of what was in the mind of the American government at the time this agreement was signed, this map roughly shows what was in the mind of the Japanese government when the matter was brought up by Japan. In short, the Japanese government, the Japanese press, and the Japanese officials and agents in China, have over and over reaffirmed to the Chinese that the American government has recognized their "spheres of influence" in China, which roughly correspond to the shaded portions of this map.

It may not be the function of your journal to gather such evidence. Then it should not be your function to voice the suspicion and hatred of Japan which so easily grows up anywhere. But it may well be your task to agitate for a thorough investigation and airing of the entire matter, by some committee or commission of international standing whose verdict would be impartial and might stand as a basis for real efforts to improve matters. If the hands of all parties concerned were clean, they ought to welcome such an investigation. If violent opposition to such an investigation develops in any quarter, it would be strong evidence of guilt. I have no suggestions to make as to the method of carrying out this investigation, or as to the investigating body. If the sentiment in favor of discovering the *facts* becomes sufficiently strong, the personnell and method will receive all needed attention. May I add another criticism of your attitude toward Japan? It does not appear that you recognise any good in Japan. True, it may be very difficult to find the good—but if it exists, right-minded men in China ought to seize upon it, develop it, and cooperate with it. The Japanese Christian church is coming to stand on its own feet. Recently some of its leaders have visited China in the hope of finding out the reasons for China's hatred of their country, and of forming associations with Chinese Christian bodies which would aid in abolishing the abuses which now make trouble. Those leaders have almost always been turned down flatly. Such incidents are indicative of a very serious condition of Sino-Japanese relations and of a hostile popular psychology in China. But it is not too much to hope that the Chinese leaders could seize these opportunities of presenting their side of the case to ears more sympathetic than they would otherwise meet. The Japanese may be tactless in such cases—but certainly no more so than the Chinese. Foreigners, at least, ought to welcome such occasions to air their views.

"MOREOVER, there is a widespread democratic tendency in Japan which may mean much for the future. It is sad that Chinese do not realise this and seek to work with those whose aims coincide with theirs. In closing, may I ask if your knowledge of the Chinese as a whole gives you reason to believe they would conduct their international relations in a better manner than Japan has done, if they were as well organized politically, economically and industrially as Japan? Their conduct of their internal affairs does not seem to show any such capability. Nor does their readiness to accept Japanese gold at the cost of their country's standing and freedom indicate any superior moral position on their part. The fundamental trouble is that neither country is Christian—but this isn't a sermon.

"PLEASE do not regard this as an attempt to cover real causes of trouble with words. I am fully aware of the reality of China's grievances, and hold no brief for anything that may be wrong in Japan's conduct. I am not yet convinced that all of China's troubles are due to Japan, and certainly financial and political interests of certain Occidental Powers in China do not work for China's good. This is an appeal for an honest attempt to secure the *facts* and go to the root of the trouble, no matter who gets hit in the process."

FOR an answer to the foregoing communication regarding the "proof" of the criticisms of Japan and Japanese policy in China since the beginning of the European war that have appeared in MILLARD'S REVIEW and practically every other journal of standing in this country, we believe that Japan herself, during the last two weeks, has supplied just the proof that even the doubters in Japan "whose news diet is carefully rationed" might desire. Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister in Peking, and also the Japanese government in Tokio has denied that Japan threatened China with war, in case China did not modify or withdraw from the independent position taken by the Chinese delegates in Paris. The writer of these paragraphs, who was in Peking at the time the Japanese action was taken, is quite willing to make an affidavit that the statements regarding the "affair" as printed in the foreign and Chinese press in China, (and also in America, Great Britain and France) were a true statement of the facts. In addition to this we can give the names (should it be necessary) of at least twelve reputable Americans, Britons and Chinese in Peking, who also would be quite willing to swear to the truth of the reports. The Japanese at first denied that their nationals were selling morphine and opium wholesale in China in open violation of the Hague Convention, but the *truth* of the matter was supplied when the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, a British paper in North China, printed the names of nearly 500 Japanese shops, with the locations of the shops and the names of the shops, where the drugs had actually been purchased. The Japanese denied that they were planning to hold Shantung province in violation of their own pledged word to both America and China, but the "proof" was supplied when an American went to Tsingtao and had a Japanese military official point out to him the exact boundaries of the Japanese concession that had been secretly deeded to Japan by corrupt Chinese officials. The Japanese government for weeks denied the truth of the reports regarding the "Twenty-one demands," but the truth did come out and when Mr. Ishii was in Washington last year, he publicly admitted that the action was "unfortunate" and had been "repudiated." Now his

statement that the action had been "repudiated," has in turn been proven false, because the entire "Twenty-one demands" have secretly been agreed upon between the Japanese government and the military officials of Peking within the last year. This fact developed in connection with the "Obata incident."

AS to our correspondent's statement that the foreign and Chinese journals as well as foreigners and Chinese in China do not give credit to the good in Japan and especially to the democratic tendencies in Japan, we believe we correctly state the position of the average Chinese and the average foreigner in this country when we say that public opinion on *this side* of the Yellow Sea regards Japan in much the same manner as Germany has been regarded for the last four years. There is no camouflaging the fact the Japanese Diet or parliament is nothing more than a talking place and closely resembles the German Reichstag. Japanese politicians who go to America and Great Britain and talk democracy simply serve their military masters in Tokio by camouflaging the rest of the world. Japan is as firmly in the hold of the Japanese military-business-oligarchy as Germany ever was in the clutches of her military caste, and we firmly believe that if they are not overthrown now, that they will have to be overthrown by force in a few years. There is much good in Japan, and the Japanese people deserve tremendous credit for their accomplishments in the last forty years, but modern Japan was built up on the German system, and unless the Japanese people do it themselves, the League of Nations will have to overthrow the system just as they did the German system. It is these things that make foreigners and Chinese in this country "anti-Japanese." It is this feeling of distrust based upon personal knowledge resulting from personal contact, that has turned this country against the Japanese. A certain missionary society has a station in Tsinanfu. When the Japanese began their "improvements" in that city, they planted their "red light district" just across the road from the missionary compound. If our correspondent will write to these missionaries they will supply further proof of their "anti-Japanese" attitude. China has the same kind of military clique and to all intents and purposes they differ from their Japanese kinsmen in efficiency and method only. It is but natural that the two groups should work together for the perpetuation of the species on both sides of the Yellow Sea. Root them both out and we will have real democracy in Asia. As to the final point in our correspondent's last paragraph; it is true that Japan's actions probably are no worse than were the actions of other so-called civilized countries in China some twenty years ago. The difficulty is that while other nations have advanced in their in ternational morality, Japan has remained stationary. Her statesmen and militarists have had no new ideas since 1900. Therein lies the trouble that they have stored up for their nation and people.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IF the population of the earth be estimated in round numbers at 1,500,000,000, then more than one-half of the number may be found bordering on the Pacific area, and inhabiting the following countries: Pacific North America, 11,200,000; Pacific Central America, 18,800,000; Pacific South America, 10,000,000; Australia, 5,000,000; British East Indies, Philippines and the Islands of the Oceania, 46,000,000; British India, Burma and dependencies, 290,000,000; Malay Peninsula and Siam, 8,500,000; French and Indo China, 22,000,000; Korea, 15,000,000; Eastern Siberia, 6,000,000; Japan, 45,000,000; China and dependencies, 400,000,000. The above figures are only meant to be approximately accurate, and aggregate a total of 879,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants, the larger portion of which live on the Asiatic continent, but who have never fully experienced, excepting perhaps the Japanese, the quickening influences of Western civilization, and whose wants have never come within the pale of that civilization.

IF the only nation which has been excepted from the Asiatic group, as having experienced other than Asiatic lethargy, be taken as a standard by which to comparatively estimate the value of the future commerce of the others, when they too shall be moved by the influences of a new civilization, an idea may be formed as to what the value of their commerce will be and China has enjoyed a longer lethargic sleep than any other member of this Asiatic group of sleepy and indolent nations.

IN 1854 Japan was as positive as any Asiatic nation in adhering to the policy of exclusiveness, but soon Japan opened several of her principal ports to foreign commerce, and in 1878 the value of the trade of Japan began to attract attention. If specific information on the subject should be desired, reference is made to the reports bearing on the trade of Japan, and there it will appear how this one Asiatic nation, for centuries isolated from the world, has developed a foreign commerce equalling that of the Caucasian Settlements in South America, and which approached in volume certain branches of the foreign commerce of the United States.

IF the record of one Asiatic nation proves such progress in commerce, and the Japanese are more a military than a commercial people, why should not the commerce of China, and the

Chinese are more a commercial people by nature, excite greater consideration on the part of Western nations, and specially the United States? The foreign trade of China is valuable and prosperous, and if its ratio should prove equal to that of Japan, it would, within less than a quarter of a century, be valued at more then G. $2,000,000,000.

IN approximating the future trade possibilities of China, the standard of comparison may be made with India, as the areas of India and China are about the same. It is true that there is a vast difference between the races and customs, but the conditions in life, the populations and occupations and the wants of the people, and the production of each are very much the same. And India offers a favorable standpoint of comparison, because India has been given an enlightened government by British influence, and furnished with good railways, roads and canals, while in China there is no government in the sense of that of India, and the roads and waterways of China, agencies upon which trade depends, are neglected in the more favored regions, and commerce relies upon slow and costly caravans in others. India is also free from the fiscal regulations, such as *likin* stations, which so greatly embarrass the trade of China. Without making these general observations too statistical, the result of the rule of comparison between India and China may be stated thus: If the value of the India exportations and importations be reduced to the same currency of the China importations and exportations it will be seen that those of India are in excess of those of China. And yet at almost every conceivable disadvantage the imports and exports of China are increasing every decade faster than the imports and exports of India. The calculations here made are based on the trade records of the two countries nearly two decades ago, and if more specific information be wished for, the statistics are easily obtainable. In stating the rule the intention is to indicate what China could do in trading if she would collect herself and be a nation of independence.

THE comparisons between the trade conditions of China and Japan cannot leave a doubt as to the immensity of China's trade when the Republic attains even the moderate development attained by Japan and India. By every reasonable standard of comparison the future trade of China will overshadow in value that of the other Asiatic nations and that of many Western nations as well.

MANY years ago the founder of the Bank of England, William Patterson, looked to the Pacific as the commercial arena and wrote these words: "If neither Britain singly, or the maritime Powers of Europe, will treat for Dairen, the period is not very far distant, when instead of waiting for the slow returns of trade, America will seize the pass of Dairen. Their next move will be to hold the Sandwich Islands. Stationed thus in the middle, on the East and on the West side of the New World, the English-Americans will form the most potent and singular empire, because it will consist not in the dominion of a part of the land of the globe, but in the dominion of the whole ocean. They can make the tour of India and Southern Seas, collecting wealth by trade wherever they pass. During the European wars they may have the carrying trade of all. If blessed with letters and arts they will spread civilization over the universe."

THE prediction of Patterson has partly been verified, for America is in possession of the Sandwich Islands not however by conquest but by peaceful annexation, and have dug a canal at Panama, and thus linked the two great oceans of the world. And the fortunes of war have added other islands to the dominion of the nation that has made the most rapid advances in letters and arts, and specially commissioned to spread civilization and to collect wealth by trade. The acquisition of the Sandwich and Philippine Islands strengthened the position of the United States for the coming contest, and the cutting of the Panama canal should assure success.

THE territory of the United States proper, depending on the Pacific Ocean as a commercial outlet, comprises an area of 800,000 square miles, but of the eleven states included in this territory three only have actually a seaboard; and heretofore so little attention has been given to the shifting of the world trade and the world power from West to East by the people of the United States that the eleven states have represented but a small per cent of the population and wealth of the country. It is to be here noted that the three seaboard states have grown in wealth much faster than the other eight composing the group of eleven, and possess as much as sixty per cent of the wealth of the entire group. To this territory proper of the United States, which depends on the Pacific for an outlet, can now be added that of the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, the former adding an area of 6,700 square miles, and the latter 114,000 square miles.

THE European war is practically ended, and the Great Powers of the world will soon direct their energies to peaceful pursuits. The Pacific Ocean is evidently the principal commercial arena, and no nation ought to be more interested in being the equal, if not the superior, of any other whose flag is seen on that ocean

than the United States. There will be rivals and competitors who have been thoughtful of the struggle and appreciative in foresight of the necessary preparation, but there is no reason why the business men of the United States should not meet successfully any competitor on the great routes of trade. But in order to be successful there must be the means to succeed, and certainly there will be no success if the United States goes on without a merchant marine and a navy to protect it.

NOT more than two years ago the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States submitted in open Senate the following statement: "With a foreign trade this year of $6,500,000,000, the United States is absolutely dependent, as it has been for fifty years, for its oversea transportation, upon its foreign competitors, and has had to go to them to buy transportation, not only to their own markets, but to neutral markets. The United States has practically no transportation of its own to South or Central America or the Orient." It is well and generally known that when the American government declared war against Germany it did not have the ships capable of transporting a division of soldiers across the Hudson River, and that when it was necessary to send American soldiers to France they had to be mostly sent under foreign flags as well as supplied with provisions shipped under such flags. The incapable condition of the American government at the beginning of the Wilson administration was shameful, and is a fact that should forever condemn the authors of the policy responsible for it. And now that the government is moving in the direction of self preparation and independence the voice of the objector is again heard in Congress. It is the same voice which, for more than half a century, has defeated every measure, offered in that legislative body, to build a proper merchant marine and navy to safeguard it. It is folly to write and speak about expanding American commerce as long as a policy is tolerated which forces the business of the country to be dependent on the favor of foreign competition. It is time to move away from such a policy, and no longer continue blind to its dangerous consequences. The contemptible pessimistic objector, whether in or out of Congress, deserves to be put out of public life, and even out of the United States. The experience of the past few years should be a warning against grumblers and intriguers in our midst, and there ought not to be a place in America for any one who hesitates in his first allegiance to the flag.

THE January number of the *World's Work* contains an editorial on "How the American Army Turned the Tide." The editorial is based on the reports, as can be seen, of Marshal Haig and General Pershing with reference to their respective armies in France, and will be informing to those gentlemen of the press who sometimes write as if there had been no American soldiers in France at all. The editorial is as follows, and there are some Americans who should read it:

"If there are any Americans who are still doubtful as to the part which their armies played in the last few months of the war, General Pershing's report will make the situation clear. There has been no lack of generosity on this side of the water in acknowledging the military and naval achievements of the Allies. America has constantly published its obligations to the British fleet, to the French army, to the splendid spirit in both countries that checked the German onslaught for three years and gave us the time to organize our armies behind their lines. This tendency of Americans to advertise the performances of their companions in arms has led them also to minimize their own achievements and for this reason General Pershing's report comes almost in the nature of a pleasant surprise. It clearly shows that the American armies were the decisive forces in the last few months of this war and that the blow that finally destroyed the German military machine came from the American troops, which performed the hitherto unparalleled task of battling their way through the Argonne Forest and cutting the lines of communication which furnished the German forces their only satisfactory retreat. General Pershing tells this story modestly, clearly, with scrupulous regard for accuracy, and with handsome acknowledgment of the services rendered by the French and British; yet there is in his concluding statement a quiet note of triumph, a consciousness that the men under his command had performed one of the greatest military feats of history.

"'We had cut the enemy's main line of communication,' he says, 'and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.'

"The figures cited by General Pershing are most impressive and show that our fighting power in France was much greater than we had supposed. Out of a total of 2,053,347 men, our combatant troops amounted to 1,358,169. This was by no means a small army, even as things are figured in this war. General Haig's recent report of operations brings out the fact, which will amaze most Americans, that the total British forces in France, on March 21, when the Germans made their violent attack, were considerably less than 900,000 men. 'In all at least sixty-four German divisions took part in the operations of the first day of the battle," says Sir Douglas, '*a number considerably exceeding the total forces comprising the entire British army in France.*' In his report, General Pershing gives the size of an American division

at 28,000, 'or practically double the size of a French or German division.' If we take 14,000 as representing the extreme limit of a German division—it is probably considerably smaller—it appears that, according to the official statement of the British Commander-in-Chief, the whole British army in France in March, 1918, amounted to less than 900,000 men. Although this army was reinforced in the succeeding months, its losses also were enormous in that same period, so the fact clearly stands out that General Pershing's army of fighting men, in the last two or three months of the war, was unquestionably larger than the British. The officially published figures of British losses in the war—more than 3,000,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing—and the considerable British forces employed on other fronts, explain sufficiently General Haig's revelation of the extent to which Britain's military strenth in France had been depleted. That the French armies had also suffered enormously is also known, though no official statistics are yet available on this point.

"In his great operations east and west of the Meuse, General Pershing used twenty-one American divisions, or 588,000 men, opposing forty German divisions, or about 560,000 men. Thus in numbers the American army was only slightly larger than the German, and this slight disparity disappears altogether when it is considered that they were taking the offensive, which normally requires a much greater superiority in numbers than Pershing possessed. The Germans had enormous supplies, they had the advantage of the most formidable defensive position on the whole Western Front, yet they were constantly out-generaled and out-fought, and were brought to a position where the whole German Empire had to surrender, practically without conditions. The fact remains that the American conscript, hitherto untrained in war, but the product of free democratic institutions, proved to be a far better soldier than the German, although the latter had lived in a military atmosphere all his life.

"'I pay the supreme tribute,' says General Pershing, 'to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotions which I cannot express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.'

"And not only of our country, but of the world. For these American troops gave the final blow that defeated Germany and saved civilization. Without them the world would have relapsed into barbarism. It is now apparent what General Joffre meant, in his recent statement that 'America has been the decisive factor in the war.'"

The Movement for Korean Independence

AN association of Koreans resident in China has prepared a document which has been submitted to the United States government. The document is in the nature of a petition for support at the peace conference in Europe of the right of Koreans to independence on the basis of President Wilson's principle of self-determination of peoples. This association is connected and working in cooperation with the Association of Koreans in the United States, which has already presented a similar petition to the American government at Washington, D. C. A Korean delegate has been sent to Paris to plead Korea's case.

The following is a translation of the statement of the Koreans' case which will accompany their petition to be forwarded to the United States government:

HISTORY OF KOREA

"1. For a period of four thousand years, Korea was an independent nation, and our history will bear out this statement. In other words, since her foundation, she was always independent.

"2. Although the Kingdom of Korea sent tribute in native products to China during the last few hundred years of its history, its internal administration was free from any interference.

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"3. In 1894 and 1895 Japan, which used the independence of Korea as a pretext, declared war upon China, and by the treaty of Shimonoseki Li Hung-chang reaffirmed the independence of Korea, which was in turn recognized by the various other foreign nations. Japan's assistance to Korea was, however, a pretext, pure and simple, and her real intention was to defraud Korea of her sovereignty. What was regarded as Japan's assistance proved to be a great injury to the advancement of Korea as an independent government.

"4. In 1904 Japan went to war with Russia. On that occasion, she declared to the other nations that her object of going to war with Russia was to protect the territory and maintain the independence of Korea.

"5. In 1910 Japan suddenly annexed Korea, thereby setting at nought all national faith and her treaty obligations and defying all moral principles. Nevertheless, not a single nation offered any objection to Japan's annexation of Korea or extended any sympathy with Korea. This international injustice was performed at a time when might made right.

"6. Under pressure from Japan, the Emperor of Korea gave up the sovereignty of the country.

7. Only the traitor Li Wan-yung knew anything about this act. As the government of a country is the country's government, it is inconceivable how one man can privately give away the nation to another? This is not the action of a country, but of the thief of a country.

"8. In order to terrorize the people, Japan stationed in the Korean Emperor's Palace the troops of the Model Army and her army of spies were found everywhere. Koreans were asked whether they approved of the annexation of their country by Japan. If they answered the question in the negative or complained against it, they would be beaten or cursed by these soldiers. Some of them were even put in prison or put to death. In consequence the people of Korea dared not speak, but the reeking bones of the righteous became as mountains and their warm blood flowed as rivers, while Japan defamed their memory by stating that they had been put to death as robbers. Is there any other tragedy which can surpass this in awfulness and pathos?

"9. With a great price Japan bought the Korean traitors. She tried to buy the hearts of the people as well. Those whom she failed to secure as traitors she imprisoned and persecuted. The Koreans who refused to accept Japan's filthy money are not lacking.

THE MALADMINISTRATION OF KOREA BY JAPAN AFTER ANNEXATION

"1. The Japanese authorities have attacked the Christian religion, oppressed Christians, falsely accused and secretly put them to death. Terauchi's prisons have been filled to the brink. Not a few men of learning have been among the Christians who have thus been ill-treated. Every known form of punishment has been used to make Koreans abandon their religion and revert to barbarism. Christians have been compelled to register themselves as such with the Governor, and receive from him certificates permitting them to practise their religion. Before a church could be opened or established, permission will have to be first obtained from the Governor. These and countless other forms of oppression and persecution have been perpetrated against the followers of Christianity.

"2. Korea being a kingdom, the Imperial estates and lands and the property belonging to the Imperial Household were considerable. It is the small farmers who worked these public lands. After the annexation, the Japanese however established a colonization society, to which were turned over all the Korean government and public lands. The Japanese colonists were settled thereon. In consequence, the Koreans lost their livelihood, and with their aged on their backs and their babies in their arms, were compelled to emigrate to North and South Manchuria, a land of deep snows and bitter frosts, where they died by hundreds from starvation and cold. Although, as people of a lost country and slaves, this is but the punishment that is our due, nevertheless we cannot but cry out to Heaven at the extremity of the calamity that has been brought upon us.

"3. Fathers and sons have frequently been made to sue each other. It is the common law of all nations that a prodigal son may be forbidden his inheritance, but Japan has disregarded this in its administration of Korea. Prodigal sons have been encouraged to dissipate their inheritance, driving their fathers to the brink of the grave from sorrow and want. The inevitable result has been that fathers have brought suit in the courts against their sons, and sons against fathers, because they would not permit their sons to waste their inheritances as they pleased. As a result, not only have family fortunes been wiped out, but fathers and sons have been made enemies. Economic decay and ruin follows in succession.

"4. Immorality has been encouraged, whilst marriage has been allowed without any limitation of age or formality. Marriages have taken place at as early an age as twelve. The liberty of the sexes to marry is governed only by their own desires. Young people establish the marriage relations for a few days and then break them off. During the last seven years, that is, since the annexation, there have been 80,000 divorce cases in Korea. (These figures are taken from the Japanese newspapers published in the Korean Capital). In the Chinese cities of Mukden, Tientsin and Peking the sale of Korean girls to prostitution, most of them not over fourteen or fifteen years of age, is carried on extensively. Not only is this traffic not prohibited by the Japanese authorities, but it is encouraged as it supplies a certain amount of revenue, and at the same time furthers the government's policy of racial extermination. But how can a race of twenty millions be thus exterminated? We implore God for assistance.

"5. The Japanese government in Korea has established a bureau solely for the sake of opium, and has caused Formosans and Koreans to engage in poppy cultivation, under the pretext that the opium is to be used for medicinal purposes. But the opium is secretly shipped into China, with the result that China is full of it. In consequence, not only are the secret sellers of opium among the Koreans many, but the users of the drug have been increasing in number. (The cases containing opium and morphine are shipped into China as military supplies in order to avoid Customs inspection. The *Tsu Lin Pao*, a Chinese paper in Shanghai, has given this information in detail.) The Osaka *Daily News* of January 14, 1919, printed an article charging the English and American missionaries with being secretly engaged in the opium and morphine traffic through their various missions and schools. This is done for the purpose of discrediting Christianity and of placing the blame of the opium evil upon Englishmen and Americans. What a clever artifice! In this era of civilization, how can the ear and eye of Heaven be thus easily stopped?

"6. The Japanese authorities do not allow the Koreans to take any course higher than the middle school gives. The higher schools founded by missionary organizations are subjected to most severe requirements. The reason for this is evident. The civilization of the Far East had its origin in China, whence it came to Korea, and from Korea to Japan. Hence the ancient books and articles of ancient culture are more numerous in Korea than in Japan. Subsequent to the annexation, the Japanese tried to burn or steal these ancient treasures so that the students of Korea should not see or hear of them. This 'burning of the books and murder of the literati' was to debase and make ignorant the people of Korea. Alas! how much worse even than the extermination of a race is the destruction of its means of culture and civilization!

"It is needless to go into further details regarding the countless other forms of maladministration and persecution which have marked Japan's rule in Korea. These are well known to the different foreign consular officers and missionaries who have been resident in Korea for a lengthy time.

"Under the government of an alien people, how can our race avoid extermination? Even with a benevolent government, it is impossible

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, is now being reprinted in booklet form.

It will be issued within the next two weeks in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

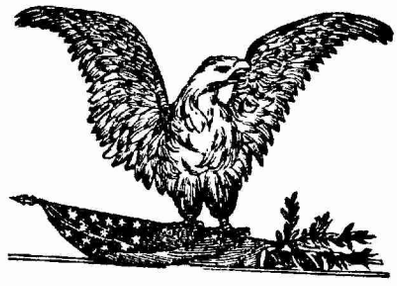
Persons who desire copies for distribution either in China or abroad may obtain same by applying to the REVIEW, enclosing 10 cents (Mex) in stamps for each copy to cover printing and mailing expense.

Owing to the expected demand for these copies, persons are urged to write at once to the undersigned.

Editorial Department

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.



NOTICE TO AMERICANS

American citizens are warned that for the time being they will be unable to purchase tickets on the railways or water routes for travel in the interior of China unless supplied with a Certificate of Identity which may be obtained gratis from the Consulate-General.

All requests for such certificates must be accompanied by two photographs, passport size.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

for Japan to understand the aches and pains of another race of people. But with such an evil government as Japan has, can there be anything short of racial extermination for us?

"In its Divine Pity Heaven has ordained that the European war should cease and that the monster of might should be crushed. His Excellency President Wilson, in support of the principle decreed by Heaven that every man has the right to live in this world, has declared that races of peoples have the right of self-determination. Therefore we Koreans implore you to place our case before the peace conference, and we hope that this people of twenty millions may be permitted to enjoy the blessing of liberty and national sovereignty. We are making this appeal with the most profound emotion and entreaty."

Peking, February 15, 1919.

H. K. T.

Covenant of the League of Nations

THE President of the United States, as chairman of the Commission on the League of Nations, read and explained the following report to the delegation at the peace conference on February 14:

In order to promote international cooperation and secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this covenant adopt this Constitution of the League of Nations.

Article I.—The action of the High Contracting Parties under the terms of this covenant shall be affected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the High Contracting Parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an Executive Council and a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article II.—Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, for the purpose of dealing with matters in the sphere of action of the league.

Meetings of the bodies of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the High Contracting Parties.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have one vote, but may not have more than three representatives.

Article III.—The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representives of four other States, members of the league. The selection of these four States shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other States, representatives. . . . (blank left for names) shall be members of the Executive Council. Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time, as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at whatever place may be decided on, or, failing such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to any Power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such Powers unless so invited.

Article IV.—All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the Executive Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the Executive Council and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the Executive Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Article V.—The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at. . . ., which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a Secretary-General of the league, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council. The secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the Executive Council. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the Executive Council. The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the States—members of the league—in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article VI.—The representatives of the High Contracting Parties and of those of the league, when engaged in the business of the league, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or the representatives attending the meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

Article VII.—Admission to the league of States not signatories to the covenant and not named in the Protocol hereto as States to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the body of delegates and shall be limited to fully self governing countries, including dominions and colonies. No State shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to each principle as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

Article VIII.—The High Contracting Parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State: and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction.

The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armaments is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament and these limits when adopted shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objection and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being paid to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The High Contracting Parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the conditions of each of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval progams.

Article IX.—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

Article X.—The High Contracting Parties shall undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence or all States—members of the league.

In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon means by which the obligations shall be fulfilled.

Article XI.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the High Contracting Parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league and the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and efficient to safeguard the peace of nations.

It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of the High Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstance affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article XII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitrations or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or recommendations by the Executive Council and that they will not even resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council.

In any case, under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the recommendation of the Executive Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the disputes.

Article XIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that whenever any dispute or difference shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy they will submit the whole matter to arbitration.

For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The High Contracting Parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any reward that may be rendered or ordered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award the Executive Council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XIV.—The Executive Council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as a subject for

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submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article XV.—If there should arise between States, members of the league, any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council: either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible statements of their cases with all the relevant papers and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate.

If the dispute has not been settled a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations and the recommendations which the council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute.

If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council, other than the parties to the dispute, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations.

If no such report can be made it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating to what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The Executive Conucil may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates.

The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute.

In a case referred to the body of delegates the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Executive Council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Article XVI.—Should any of the High Contracting Parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII it shall thereby, *ipso facto*, be declared to have committed an act of war as against all other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it (the offending Power) to severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such cases to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of this league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The High Contracting Parties agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State and they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the High Contracting Parties who are cooperating to protect the covenants of the league.

Article XVII.—In the event of dispute between one State, a member of the league, and another State which is not a member of the league, or between States not members of the league, the High Contracting Parties agree that the State or States not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute upon such conditions as the Executive Council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modification as may be deemed necessary by the league

Upon such indication being given the Executive Council shall institute inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend steps to be taken as seem to be best and effectual.

In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of a dispute which, in the case of a State, member of the league, would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provision of Article XIV shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations that will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article XVIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which control of this traffic is necessary to the common interest.

Article XIX.—To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly owned them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world there has been applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the permanence of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, by experience and by their geographica position can best undertake the responsibility and that this tutelage should be accepted by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

The characters of the mandate must differ according to the state of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, the economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development that their existence as independent nations can be

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provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of advice towards development and assistance by a mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone.

The wishes of these communities must be a principal condition in the selection of the mandatory Power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave-trade, the arms-traffic and the liquor-traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory State, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory State as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interest of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandates the mandatory State shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special act or charter.

The High Contracting Parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory Powers, and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

Article XX.—The High Contracting Parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend: and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent Bureau of Labor.

Article XXI.—The High Contracting Parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States, members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1919.

Article XXII.—The High Contracting Parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent.

Fundamentally, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

Article XXIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State, member of the league, shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary-General and as soon as possible published by him and that no such treaties or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article XXIV.—It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by States, members of the league, of treaties which have become inapplicable, and other international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

Article XXV.—The High Contracting Parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations of interest which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagement inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any of the Powers signatory hereto and subsequently admitted to the league shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such Power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article XXVI.—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

Notes from Peking

Mr. Goffe, British Consul-General at Tientsin, left for Shanghai on February 11 to meet Mrs. Goffe, who is on her way out from England.

W. Sheldon Ridge began a series of addresses at the North China Union Language School on February 14. The series is on the subject of "Recent Chinese Political History."

Miss Edith J. Haward, of the London Mission, who has been attached to the Union Medical College as a trained nurse for the last few years, is shortly returning to England on furlough.

From March 1 the offices of the Waichiaopu will be transferred to the new building, the old building being set apart chiefly as residences for the Minister and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rev. F. S. Hughes, who has had a serious breakdown in health owing to his devoted work in the Putaoho Famine District, left Tientsin for England with his two children on February 12.

Nine members of parliament, representing the province of Shantung, called upon the President on February 12 to inquire what the real situation was in connection with the recent Japanese "representations."

General Wu Kwang-hsin, a relative of General Tuan Chi-jui, and other generals who have taken part in the campaign against the South have sent telegrams to General Tuan stating that he must not be "fooled by the Japanese."

Mrs. Roland S. Morris, the wife of the American Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Peking on February 11 and is staying with the American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch. Mrs. Morris will remain in the Capital for about ten days.

Madame Marguerite Chenu gave a Causerie at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits on Thursday evening as

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a benefit performance. The subject of her Causerie was "An Hour in Paris," and was illustrated by a hundred electric slides of Old and New Paris.

Carl Crow, of the American Committee on Public Information, with offices at Shanghai, arrived in Peking on Friday for a stay of two or three weeks. Mr. Crow was expected here last week, but he was detained at Shanghai at the last minute.

Dean Walter Williams and Mr. Fleischer, of the University of Missouri School of Journalism and of the *Japan Advertiser* respectively, are expected to reach Peking within a few days on business connected with the new *Trans-Pacific Magazine*.

It is learned that the *Fengtien*, of Butterfield & Swire, on her trip from Shanghai to Chinwangtao had not been reported up to 4 o'clock on February 12. It is thought in Tientsin that she is caught in the ice somewhere in the Gulf of Pechili.

An Eastern (Japanese) News Agency telegram alleges that recently the British Minister in Peking proposed to give joint advice by Great Britain, America, France, Italy and Japan asking the Chinese government to abolish the National Defense Force. The proposal has not yet been made.

The board of managers of the Music Students' Club in Peking has decided to include drawing and painting in the club's curriculum, and the questions of permanent quarters and equipment, as well as of engaging a paid secretary, are receiving the serious consideration of the committee.

J. Desnitzky, secretary of the Russian legation, left Peking on February 10 for Shanghai, whence he will shortly sail for Bangkok, Siam. Mr. Desnitzky expects to remain in Bangkok for several weeks, visiting his sister, who is married to the Crown Prince of Siam.

F. Marshall Sanderson, manager of the Empire Theater of Tientsin, and Mrs. Sanderson have left for California. Mr. Sanderson has been unwell for the past few months and the sea trip and the climate of California are taken for reasons of health. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson expect to return in three months.

Gustave R. Volckaert, who has lived in Tientsin and Peking for the last five years as a member of the staff of the Credit Foncier, is about to return to Belgium on leave of absence. He is sailing from Shanghai by the *Empress of Russia* on March 1, and will travel *via* Canada and the United States.

The two Houses of the new parliament formally closed their sessions on the afternoon of February 11, both the President and the Prime Minister being present on the occasion. There is a report in circulation to the effect that in order to enable the North and South to come to terms as early as possible, the members of the two Houses will probably resign *en bloc* shortly.

Thomas B. Clark, a new clerk on the staff of the American legation, arrived in Peking on Tuesday from the United States. Mr. Clark has had considerable service under the United States government, having been on the staff of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for several months. He is living in the Students' Mess with Messrs. King, Swann and Krenz.

Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications, has appointed Chuan Liang, former Acting Vice-Minister of Communications, as Chinese delegate to negotiate with the representatives of the Japanese "special banking group" concerning the conclusion of formal contracts with Japan for the construction of the Kirin-Huiling, Tsinan-Shunteh and Kaomi-Hsuchow lines, for which the Japanese capitalists have advanced the sum of Yen 30,000,000.

The reunion committee of the American College Club is making energetic preparation for the party that the club is to hold at the Waichiaopu Building on the evening of February 22, Washington's Birthday. In addition to the reception and the election of officers for the coming year, there will be a minstrel show by members of the American Legation Guard, college "stunts" by members of the club, dancing and a buffet supper.

There was an informal gathering of Chinese and foreign journalists at the Central Park on the evening of February 9. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local Press Club and was in the nature of a smoker. Meetings of this kind have been fairly frequent during the past few months and have proved an efficient means of effecting a *rapprochement* between the Chinese and foreign journalists.

President Hsu Shih-chang has drafted a mandate which will shortly be promulgated, urging Chinese residing abroad to return to China and invest their money extensively with the object of developing home trade and industry. At the same time the President will instruct officials throughout the country to take measures completely to safeguard the lives and property of returned Chinese.

Mrs. John D. Anderson, of the Baptist Mission, Shanghai, the widow of John D. Anderson, who was drowned in the Yangtze River a few months ago, has accepted the post of matron at the North China Language School and will take up her duties at Peking within a few days. Mrs. Anderson will be a welcome addition to the staff of the school, which has long required the services of a matron to relieve the director of some of the onerous duties now resting on his shoulders.

The Cabinet has sent a telegraphic message to Lu Cheng-hsiang, chief of the Chinese delegation to the European peace conference, instructing him if possible to bring up before the conference, before President Wilson leaves, the question of the agreement of September 24, 1918, under which the Japanese secured first option for the building of two railways as branches of the Shantung Railway, one from Kaomi and one from Tsinanfu to the Kin-Han line.

There is no truth in the report that the government is considering the advisability of replacing Lu Cheng-hsiang, chief of China's delegation to the European peace conference, by Liang Chi-chiao, who will arrive in Paris some time this week. It is believed that Mr. Liang will not concern himself with any movement to prejudice China's interests in favor of Japan. He declined the President's offer to appoint him Adviser previous to his departure for France.

It is reported in the press that the Prime Minister, Chien Nun-hsun, has sent a telegram to the Chinese peace delegation at Paris to the effect that the delegation has full power and a free hand to act as it thinks best for China's interest and welfare. The delegation may lay China's valid treaties with Japan upon the table of the peace conference whenever, and in whatever manner, it sees fit and there are no restrictions whatsoever upon the actions of China's delegates in this direction.

The Cabinet on February 12 issued a circular telegram to the Tuchuns, for communication by them to the people, to the effect that while the conduct of the Chinese delegation in Paris had been entirely satisfactory to the government, it was to be feared that the delegation had used somewhat strong language in the course of the discussions. The Tuchuns were further warned that not everything that was in the newspapers was true and that newspapers should be read with due caution.

An inaugural meeting of the League of Nations Society was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Law College here. Wang Ta-hsieh, chairman of the Diplomatic Commission, presided, and nearly a thousand persons attended, including a hundred members of parliament. A board of directors was appointed consisting of Liang Chi-chiao, Wang Ta-hsieh, Wang Chung-wei, Hsiung Hsi-ling, Chang Chien, Wang I-tang, Liang Shih-yi, Wang Chia-hsiang, Lin Chang-min and Li Shen-to. Liang Chi-chiao was elected president of the society, and Wang Ta-hsieh was elected to act for him during his absence in Europe.

Peking, February 15, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Fu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Education

Mr. Fu is now forty-seven years of age, and is popular among the Chinese literati. His native place is Chiang-anhsien, Szechuan. In 1898 he obtained through public examinations the Literary Degree of Chancellor of the National Academy.

In 1903 Mr. Fu was appointed secretary to the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who was then Viceroy of Chihli province. During his connection for two years with the late President Yuan, he rendered much service to the province in the promotion of modern education. Whilst acting as secretary, he also devoted part of his time to the training of the new troops under the direction of his chief.

In 1905 Mr. Fu was transferred to the Office of General Liu, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kiang Pei. He assisted General Lu in training his militia. Upon the completion of his work as General Liu's associate, he returned to Chihli and was soon appointed Associate Director of the Committee on Educational Affairs, which was organized to control the educational affairs of Chihli.

In 1906 the present Minister of Education was appointed Superintendent of the Education of Women in Tientsin. The appointment was made at a time when the people in the North paid no attention to women's education. Under his direction, the Pei-yang Normal School for Women was established. In addition to this, he founded one high school and nine primary schools for girls.

In 1908 Mr. Fu received his imperial appointment as Commissioner of Education of Chihli province. During the summer of the same year, it was he who called an educational conference of Chihli for the consideration of educational questions. As a means to encourage modern education, he made personal investigations of educational affairs in the districts of Paoting, Shunteh, Taming, Kwangping, Hsuanhua and Hochien.

Upon completion of his tour, the present Minister of Education divided Chihli province into four educational districts and established one normal school for the training of teachers in each of these districts. These four normal schools were located at Tientsin, Paoting, Luanchow and Shunteh. They were established in 1910.

Mr. Fu successfully carried out his educational program, but in 1911 the first revolution broke out at Wuchang, and he went to Shanghai to assist in the movement. In 1914 he became a censor of the Censorate. During his tenure of office, he devised many important schemes for the benefit of railway administrations for the whole country. In March of 1916 he was relieved of office upon the abolishment of the Censorate.

In December of 1917 Mr. Fu was specially appointed Minister of Education. Soon afterwards he was appointed superintendent of the Chinese students in Japan and ordered to revise the regulations governing Chinese students studying abroad.

During the summer and autumn of 1918 Mr. Fu called a national confereuce of the presidents of the normal schools, a national conference of the principles of middle schools, and a national conference of the principles of the technical schools in order to ascertain the progress of modern education and prepare plans for educational reform.

Mr. Fu has made a number of plans for the spread of popular education, and these plans will be carried out as soon as China becomes united and funds can be secured for the purpose.

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Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

February 11. Reuter's Agency sends a message from London which occupies four columns in the daily press giving the text of a statement recently made to newspaper correspondents by Baron Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister and delegate to the Peace Conference; the Baron states that Japan asks nothing but those things which appeared just and equitable and of which she might be able to convince not only representatives of the nations in the Peace Conference but the people of the countries they represent.

February 13. The Supreme War Council passes a resolution renewing the existing armistice for a very short period, the most striking feature of which is to be that it is to cooperate until the preliminaries of peace have been signed instead of being in the nature of a provisional *modus vivendi* as heretofore; one of the conditions will be the demobilization and disarmament of Germany under the control of the Allies.

February 16. The prolongation of the armistice indefinitely is provided for by a convention signed at Treves; one of the additional terms is that the Germans shall cease their offensive against the Poles.

JAPAN

February 15. The first organized labor campaign in Japan is launched at Kioto, where hundreds of working men parade the streets carrying banners bearing the words "Give us Votes."

February 17. Mr. Hara, the Japanese Premier, replying to an interpellation, declares that although the Chinese delegates had published at the Peace Conference in Paris agreements which up to that time had not been made public, an act against which the Japanese government had protested, he had no fears that the Powers would be prejudiced against Japan on account of the action taken by the Chinese delegates.——M. Bapst, the French Minister at Christiania (Sweden), is appointed Ambassador to Tokio.——Japanese publicists express doubts as to the practicability of the proposed League of Nations.

CHINA

February 13. The text of a petition to the American Minister by members of the Korean Independence Committee is made public at Peking; Japan is charged with persecuting Korean Christians, encouraging immorality, and by the establishment of a bureau for the sale of opium, under pretext that it is to be used for medicinal purposes, causes Koreans and Formosans to engage in poppy cultivation, the opium being secretly shipped into China.

January 17. The Cabinet at Peking agrees to accept the Japanese offer of a loan of $17,000,000 for the War Participation Bureau but it is not known whether this indicates that China will fall in with Japan's wishes in the matter of the Peace Conference.

February 15. A telegram from Peking states that the Joint Office of General Staff and War decided that, as the Conference in Europe has not yet concluded peace, the War Participation Army cannot be disbanded and it is too early to permit Director-General Tuan Chi-jui to resign.

February 20. The Allied Ministers present an identic Note to the Chinese government pointing out the serious injury to foreign trade caused by the shortage of freight cars on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

SIBERIA

February 19. An additional memorandum is published at Peking providing for Inter-Allied management of the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways with Mr. Stephens, the American adviser, as president.

GENERAL

February 14. Lloyd George, the British Premier, in a speech in the House of Commons promises speedy action for the relief of the laboring class, the unrest among whom, he states, is the result of war strain, fear of unemployment and social conditions.——A new German Cabinet is formed; Herr Scheidemann, the Premier, in a speech to the German National Assembly outlining the government's national policy included the immediate admission of Germany to the League of Nations and the restoration of German colonial territories.

February 16. Speaking in the German National Assembly, Count Rantzau declares that the victory of the Entente was economic and not military and therefore the final peace must be largely economic and Germany would reject differential commercial treatment even if only temporarily.

February 17. Herr Eterzberger informs the German National Assembly at Weimar of the new conditions for the renewal of the armistice and it is understood that this will be amplified by a military treaty providing for the destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland and along the Kiel Canal.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCES)

PROSPECTUS

CAPITAL: Shanghai Taels 250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Taels 10 each. Of the above there are being issued 12,500 shares payable as to Taels 2.50 on application, Taels 2.50 on allotment and Taels 5 within three months after allotment.

No Promotion Profits

Directors:—E. T. Byrne, 24 Kiangse Road, Shanghai; T. H. Harris, Lower Wharf, Broadway, H. E. Morton, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

Bankers:—The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Auditors:—G. H. and N. Thomson, 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Solicitors:—Messrs. White-Cooper & Master, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Offices:—24 Kiangse Road (Heffer & Co.).

The object for which this Company is being formed is to establish and operate in Shanghai a Sanitary Steam Laundry, Dry Cleaning, Vacuum and Dyeing business to be known as the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ld.

The idea of organizing such a Company is one which must appeal very strongly to foreign residents in Shanghai for the reason that Shanghai is badly in need of such an establishment on the grounds of sanitation, cleanliness and the health it brings in its train. No modern Steam Laundry exists in our Settlements; Shanghai has been compelled to patronise native wash houses, with all their primitive methods and insanitary conditions and is in this respect behind other Eastern Ports.

The general health conditions here and the constant menace of Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tubercular trouble, not to mention loathsome and communicable diseases, which thrive in the filthy surroundings of Chinese Laundries, will appeal very strongly to our foreign community.

With the opportunities afforded here for the development of such a concern, which will be equipped with the most modern and labor saving machinery, in every department, as described herein, there is no doubt that, in addition to being a boon to the health of the community the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ld., offers a good form of investment.

Mr. C. F. McWilliams made a recent trip to Manila and Hongkong to investigate the methods employed in both these cities, where modern Sanitary Laundries are in operation.

The result of his investigations have been submitted in the form of a Report containing 21 pages, setting forth various details of operation, including complete plans for the machinery lay-out (obtained from the Laundry expert in charge of the U. S. Government's Laundries at Manila), also estimated cost of machinery and plans of building from New York. This Report can be inspected at the Offices of the Company at any time during business hours.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

The machinery of the entire plant will be electrically driven, this method is now employed in all modern up-to-date Laundries, resulting in a greater flexibility of machinery arrangement, increased production, decreased power expenses, cleanliness and better light, as overhead line shaft and belts, which throw dust, and greatly interfere with light (both natural and artificial) are eliminated.

To summarize:—

Clothes are handled with less expense and loss of time. Floors space can be used to best advantage. Greater production. Decreased power bills. Lower maintenance and repair expenses. Greater cleanliness. Better light and ventilation. Greater safety to employees. Better quality of work.

The Laundry will be so established as to handle a minimum of 700,000 pieces per month, with an approximate working staff of 90 people.

The Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Department.—Will be equipped with the latest machinery and methods, in charge of an expert, thus at last making it possible for the residents of Shanghai and Outports to have dry cleaned the most expensive gowns, silks, velvets, furs, feathers, and other valuable effects.

This Department must strongly appeal particularly to the feminine elements in Shanghai who can have dry cleaned a street costume or dinner gown, and if desired, have the material dyed. They can then have it remade in the latest mode, thus obtaining practically a new costume at a very moderate cost, which in these and many days to come of most expensive materials will certainly interest everybody.

Vacuum and Carpet Cleaning Department.—At the present moment, Shanghai is without any effective facilities for cleaning rugs, carpets, portiers, curtains and other hangings for both hotel and private dwellings. It is a common occurrence to see in Shanghai coolies beating rugs and carpets with bamboo sticks. This method destroys the warp of the material and takes more out of a carpet than months of ordinary wear and in the process of such "cleaning?" the material is dragged on the ground to be folded.

Among other appliances this Department will be equipped with a Mammoth Rug and Carpet Dry Cleaning Machine of the "Split Head Type." This is the largest and most powerful machine built for cleaning Rugs and Carpets and will take all sizes. After carpets or rugs have been treated by this process they come out of the machine as clean as the day they left the factory.

(Continued on next Page)

(*continued from preceding page*)

SHANGHAI SANITARY LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED

This Department will also be able to boast of a **Lace Curtain Dryer and Finisher.**

It has long been realized that the old time method of "Stretching" curtains is obsolete. On this "Curtain Dryer and Finisher" the curtain is stretched and dried on a revolving frame, which is marked off in inches for the proper stretching of the curtain. This will give the curtain its original shape, also retaining the shape of the scallops and producing a curtain that will hang as straight as when new.

Office Supply Department.—This Department will be furnished with a delivery service for supplying Banks, other big Hongs, various Offices, Gymnasiums, Swimming Baths, etc., with a weekly supply of Towels at a monthly rate, according to the number supplied. The foreign offices in Shanghai, large and small, number over 600 and this sanitary service will be greatly appreciated by the business community, besides proving a very lucrative one for the Company.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry was established 1902 and the Manila Sanitary Steam Laundry in 1900.

The Hongkong Laundry Co. have paid 80 per cent in dividends during the past eleven years or an average of 7.27 per cent per annum.

For 1917 the Profit on working account is $17,766.66 against $13,093.72 for the year 1916.

The net balance at credit of Profit and Loss for 1917 is $13,609.97.

The capacity of the Hongkong Laundry is only 300,000 pieces per month and lacks the other departments herein enumerated, which will contribute very considerably to the financial success of this Company.

The scale of charges will be very reasonable—contracts will be entered into with Clubs, Hotels etc., at competitive prices and the ordinary householder will find prices compare favourably with those he now has to pay the average Chinese laundryman, not to mention the advantages of sanitary methods employed.

Consideration must be given to the rapid progress being made by Shanghai, both in foreign population and development, and the wants of the Settlement anticipated and provided for.

An increased population means a greater future for a Company such as outlined herein, and as a further guarantee for future development and prosperity, it must be borne in mind that as the foreign population in Shanghai grows, there will arise a still greater and more urgent demand for modern public utilities to protect the good health of the community.

The opinion has been expressed by Laundry Managers in both Manila and Hongkong that the information set forth in Mr. McWilliams' report is of considerable value in starting this Company in Shanghai, particularly regarding the plans of **machinery layout** for such a Plant and knowledge of the number and class of machines required, also how they shall be grouped, so that clothes can pass from one to the next, with the least amount of handling and loss of time.

In addition to the support of the foreign community there are in Shanghai at present 10 European Hotels, 18 Hospitals, 15 European Clubs and of Steamship Companies, whose ships make Shanghai more or less a terminal or extended stay, are—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Steamers, Butterfield & Swire's China Coast and River Lines, Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coast and River Lines, China Merchants' Line of River and Coast Steamers, The Dollar Line,* Blue Funnel, Shire Line, Ellerman and Bucknall Line, Barber Line, Mogul Line, American and Oriental Line, The Prince Line, P. & O.S.N. Co., Messageries Maritimes, American-Asiatic S.S. Co., Oriental African Line, besides many outside ships and Tramp Steamers which make Shanghai a port of call.

The number of ships calling at Shanghai will be greatly augmented now the War is over and trade settles down to normal conditions, and the inevitable expansion comes.

A Laundry expert has offered his services as Superintendent of this Company and is prepared to come to Shanghai as soon as building operations commence, so as to supervise the general plans and installation of machinery and power plant.

A small committee of gentlemen representing the original promoters consisting of Messrs. C. R. Burkill, H. G. Simms, C. M. Bain and C. F. McWilliams, have gone carefully into the question of the need of a Company such as this in Shanghai and the type of building and Machinery most suitable, and they will advise and assist the Directors with regard to the details attendant upon the actual commencement of the Company's business.

Of the Tls. 125,000 now offered for subscriptions Tls. 45,000 has been underwritten by the following:

Messrs. C. R. Burkill, John Johnstone, J. Spunt, F. W. Sutterle, M. Speelman, Edward Ezra, A. B. Rosenfeld, A. L. Anderson, T. R. Wheelock, A. E. Algar, A. J. Israel, N. G. Maitland, T. H. Harris, H. Arnhold, H. G. Simms, J. J. Keegan, T. E. Trueman, The Shanghai Hotels, R. Spunt, H. M. Tibbey, C. L. Seitz, V. Meyer, C. M. Bain, F. H. Crossley, F. Schwyzer, H. H. Girardet, Sterling Fessenden, Eric Moller, B. D. Kapteyn, G. D. Coutts, Douglas Fleming, E. I. M. Barrett, John Prentice, E. T. Byrne, J. H. Osborne, F. G. Boulon, Hugo Reiss, F. J. Raven, Leslie W. Hutton, Fu Siao En, Yu Ya Ching, E. A. Mackay, E. B. Rose, J. Em. Lemiere, W. J. Eisler, Henry E. Morton, Owen M. Green, E. A. Nottingham.

The Underwriting Agreement is dated the 14th October, 1918, and can be inspected during office hours at the offices of the Company.

There are no promotion profits; and no underwriting commission and/or brokerages have been or will be paid.

(*Continued on next Page*)

(continued from preceding page)

Shareholders holding a minimum of 5 shares will be entitled to a Preferential Rate for any Laundry or Cleaning work executed for them by the Company.

The preliminary expenses of floating the Company are estimated at Tls. 4,000. A number of Gentlemen advanced Tls. 100 each to pay the expenses of an investigation into the possibilities of the project and the amount so advanced, which totals Tls. 2,800, and which has actually been expended in such investigation is to be repaid out of the funds of the Company and is *included* in the estimate for preliminary expenses.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of Prospectus and forms part of it.

The Articles of Association that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own name of 25 shares in the Company and that unless and until same be otherwise determined the remuneration of the Directors shall be Tls. 250 per annum each payable out of the funds of the Company.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may procced to allotment is 8,000 shares:

The list will be open on February 17th, 1919, and will close March 31st, 1919.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Shares which are not paid for in full before expiration of one week from the date upon which the final payment was due shall be forfeited by the Directors and it shall be the duty of the Directors at the expiration of that period to forfeit the said shares. Notice of the forfeiture of any such shares shall forthwith be given to the registered holders.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 24 Kiangse Road, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. White-Cooper and Master, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the offices of the Company or its Solicitors.

A copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated Eleventh day of February, 1919.

Cheques to be made payable to the order of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Limited

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the sum of Tls.....being the amount of Taels 2.50 per share on.....shares in the above-named Company payable on application, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus dated the.....day of.....1919, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Description.....

Date.....

Signature.....

February 18. M. Clemenceau, the Premier of France, is shot in the back near the right shoulder blade while proceeding along the Boulevard Delessert in a carriage; the assailant is immediately arrested.——President Wilson before sailing from France telegraphs to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee concerning the constitution for the League of Nations and requests the committee to dine with him at the White House shortly after his arrival to discuss the various articles, the phraseology of which meets with his approval.——Storms stretching 50 miles wide from Oklahoma to the Canadian border are demoralizing connections between Western and Eastern United States, practically isolating the Pacific coast.

America

It has been announced that there are positions open for exactly 4,062 crippled soldiers at the automobile plant of Henry Ford in Detroit, Michigan.

Kiang Kang-hu, assistant professor of Chinese in the University of California, recently presented to the university his large Chinese library, consisting of 50,000 volumes collected and handed down to him by his ancestors. The library was larger originally, but about twenty per cent of the books were destroyed during the Boxer rebellion.

Men and Events

The American School in Shanghai is closed as a result of an epidemic of influenza.

Baron and Baroness Girard de Soncauton, prominent Russians from London, are in Shanghai and are staying at the Kalee Hotel. They are accompanied by Lieutenant V. V. Verner.

H. H. Arnold, vice-president and head of the engineering deparment of Andersen, Meyer & Co., with Mrs. Arnold and daughter, is planning to depart on March 1 for a five months visit in America.

The REVIEW would like to obtain the following back numbers of the REVIEW, for which we are willing to pay Mex. 20 cents each. Volume II. No. 1; Vol. II. No. 5; Vol. III. No. 9; Vol. IV. No. 2; Vol. V. No. 9; Vol. VII. No. 5.

Dr. Eldon R. James, dean of the School of Law at the University of Missouri, now Legal Adviser to the Siamese government, has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Siam. Dr. James visited in Shanghai last year on his way to Siam.

Captain J. B. Fearn, who served in the British Medical Corps during the war, returned to Shanghai on Sunday, February 16. Dr. Fearn enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps a few months before the United States entered the war and two years ago departed from Tsingtao with a labor battalion of 1,680 Chinese.

According to news received from Washington, D. C., Tsiang Sun-wang and Ti Van, two brothers, natives of Shanghai, who are studying in New York, have been arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Wong, the head of the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington, and Hsi and Wu, two Chinese students at the George Washington University.

John A. Fowler, formerly in the business office of the *China Press*, who has been living in Peking for the last two or three years, has been appointed a Trade Commissioner by the U. S. Department of Commerce to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Mr. Fowler is a native of San Francisco and lived in China for twelve years.

Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Executive Secretary of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel on Sunday afternoon, February 23, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Smith is from Nashville, Tenn., and is in China on a tour of inspection of missionary work of the Southern Presbyterian Missions.

The American Foreign Banking Corporation, of which Archibald Kains is president, which began business on November 1, 1917, has during the past year established branches in Havana, Rio de Janerio, Panama, Cristobel and Port-au-Prince. According to a recent news despatch from New York, the company will establish branches in China and Japan.

H. Meyersohn, a representative of the Caravel Company of 309 Broadway, New York, is expected to arrive soon in Shanghai for the purpose of representing his company in this field. The Caravel Company specializes in electrical goods, motor vehicles, iron and steel products, paints and varnishes, machinery contractors equipment, textiles, drugs and chemicals.

The Shanghai Zionist Association has issued a pamphlet giving a record of the endorsement of the Jewish National Movement by China, Japan and Siam. The foreword was written by Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China. The booklet is published as a memorial to the late Mrs. Laura Mocatta Kadoorie, wife of the president of the Shanghai Zionist Association.

Ten members of the Korean Young Men's League were seriously wounded in a fight in Tokio between Koreans and the Tokio police during the present month. The Korean young men had held four successful meetings for the purpose of adopting resolutions in favor of Korean independence when the Tokio police descended upon the meeting place and arrested about one hundred of them.

The Jewish Community of Shanghai sustained a sad loss during the early hours of Saturday morning, February 15, through the death by asphyxiation of Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie during the course of a destructive fire which occurred at the Kadoorie residence in Bubbling Well Road. Several Jewish societies have arranged for memorial services to take place on Sunday, February 23.

It is reported that Captain Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, was elected a director of the Asia Banking Corporation, whose New York offices are at 66 Liberty Street. Among the stockholders of the corporation are the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Bankers Trust Company, the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Washington. Branches of the corporation in the Far East will be opened at Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin and Vladivostock.

A report is in circulation in North China to the effect that former King Yi of Korea did not die of influenza, as was reported in the Japanese press of a few weeks ago, but that he committed suicide in order to frustrate the "arranged" wedding of his son the Crown Prince to a princess of the royal house of Japan. For many years there has existed a custom in Korea

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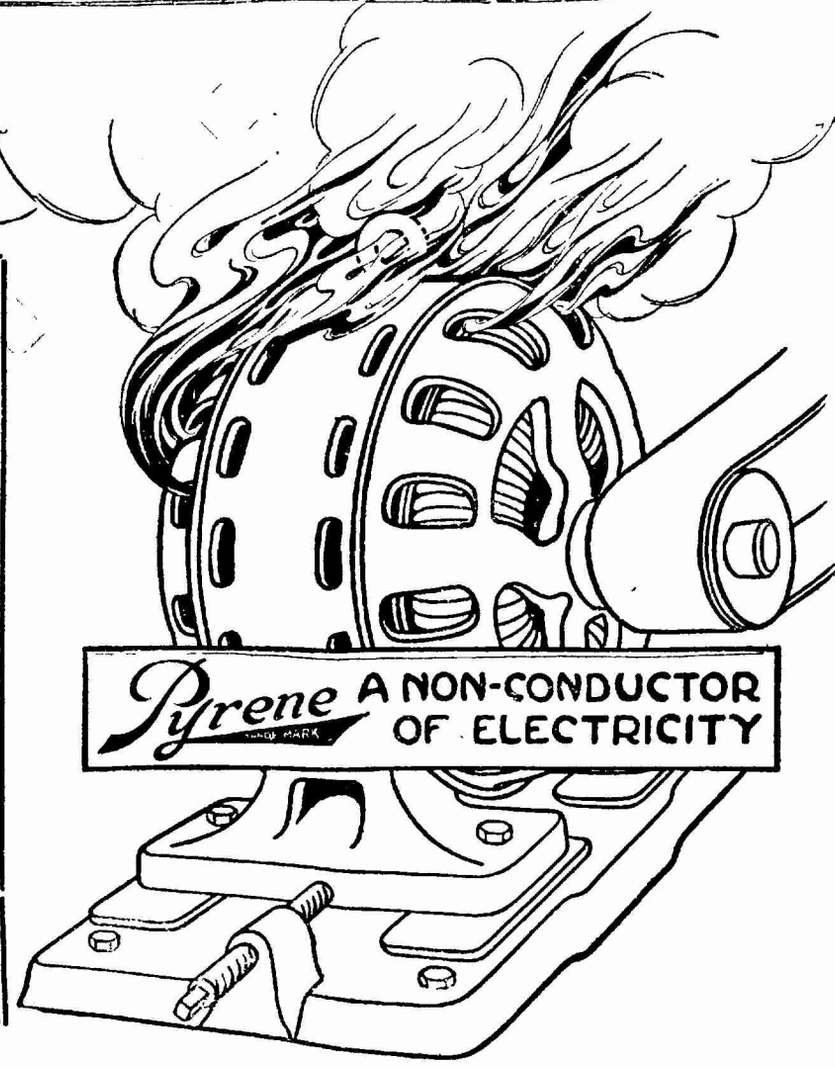

Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

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07-485

Every day your complexion pays toll to dust and wind

The rough, cold winds chap and roughen the skin; dry heated air draws and parches it. The constant strain under which we live—the ceaselese activity of crowded days, the constant effort, the lack of rest—all these things take daily toll of the complexion.

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to the effect that the Crown Prince must go into mourning for a period of two years following the death of his father. It is now said that the old king, who for years was a prisoner in his palace, is now regarded as a national hero by patriotic Koreans.

The conference of representatives of all missions in China and Japan working under the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention that has been going on with Dr. J. F. Love, corresponding secretary of this Board, as chairman closed on Friday, February 14. The conference has been considering during the past ten days a large program for China and Japan which includes evangelistic, medical, educational and publication work. The committees made out careful reports and submitted these reports to the conference, and after careful totalling a budget of Mexican $1,115,200 has been worked out, with a total of 91 workers that are needed this year.

"Ports of the Orient" is the title of a special issue of the *Far Eastern Review*, of Shanghai, which was issued this week. The leading article, entitled "Influence of Port Development upon Commercial and Industrial Progress," was written by Paul Page Whitham, consulting engineer and American Trade Commissioner in China. The book contains more than 200 pages of maps, illustrations and technical material pertaining to the industrial development of the Orient. It contains a copy of China's new tariff schedules and articles dealing with mineral resources in China, machinery, etc. In addition to China, the book also covers Japan, Korea, Formosa, Hongkong, the Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Borneo and Celebes.

07-486

Election Results!

The following members were elected to the Shanghai Municipal Council in the 1919 election which closed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, February 21: C. M. Bain (British), J. Harold Dollar (American), A. Howard (British), T. Ibukiyama (Japanese), H. A. J. Macray (British), W. L. Merriman (American), E. C. Pearce (British), A. Brooke Smith (British), Ed. White (British).

Women's Work

Women Enter Many Phases of War Work

When America was called upon to help feed war-stricken Europe, thousands of women of the United States offered their services in various measures. Milk and dairy products are essential and many women were called upon to give their services in dairies. The above picture shows a woman with a fine bred dairy cow on a farm not far from New York City.

Representative of Moral Welfare Committee Talks Before American Woman's Club

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, addressed the meeting of the American Woman's Club held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, February 18, at 4.30 o'clock. Prior to the address, several announcements were made by Mrs. Charles

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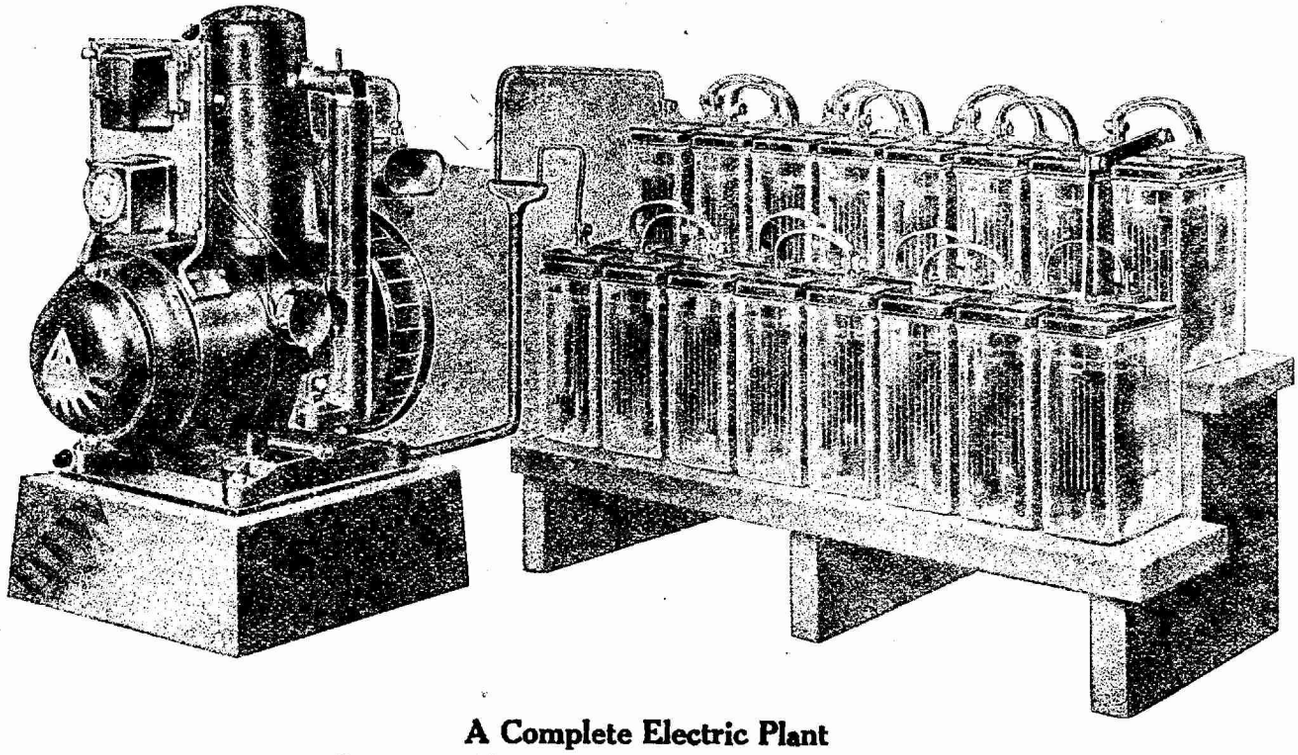

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07-487

Lobingier, who asked that more homes in Shanghai be opened to the sailors, as well as securing the cooperation of the American Woman's Club in planning entertainments for the navy and helping to supply refreshments. Dr. Rawlinson in his remarks before the members of the club urged that the Moral Welfare Committee be given the support of the Woman's Club and that they use their influence in awakening a public sentiment. At the present time, there is more thought given to Civil Welfare and prohibition and much has been accomplished in this connection and therefore much can be done in the interests of the moral and social betterment of Shanghai, stated Dr. Rawlinson. He told of the plans made by the committee and the problems that had to be faced in reporting on the recommendations which the body has made to the Municipal Council. Following Dr. Rawlinson's address Mrs. Remer, of St. John's University, reported on the work accomplished by the Social Service Department for the destitute foreign women in Shanghai, and Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, who is in charge of the work for Chinese women, also gave a brief report. It was reported at the meeting that several articles were found, and the owners may have same by communicating with Mrs. C. Webb, secretary of the club.

Women and Events

A meeting of the American Woman's College Club will be held on Tuesday afternoon, February 25, at 4 o'clock at the home of Mrs. George B. Fryer, 4 Edinburgh Road.

A meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe Wednesday afternoon, February 19. The works of modern composers were taken up.

Mrs. Young Allen, of Shanghai, whose husband was one of the founders of the Christian Literature Society of China, was 80 years of age on Sunday, February 16. She was the recipient of many congratulatory messages.

The Executive Committee of the Community Mutual Improvement Society have issued invitations for their annual meeting to be held on Saturday, February 22, at 8 p. m. in the Grace Baptist Church, North Szechuen Road Extension.

A tea dance and entertainment was given at the Astor House ballroom on Tuesday afternoon, February 18, in aid of the Siberian Comforts Fund. Dancing started at five o'clock and continued until seven with entertainment numbers interspersed. The admission price was $2 and tickets were sold by Lady Fraser, H. H. Fox, H. Browett, A. G. Major, R. H. R. Wade, H. H. Read, A. Pollard, H. W. Pilcher and Major C. M. Manners.

In the January issue of the *Educational Review*, a journal published by the China Christian Educational Association, is an account of the address given by Mrs. Hua Chuen Mei, B. A., before the annual luncheon of the Y. W. C. A., Shanghai, recently. Mrs. Mei is a graduate of Barnard College, Columbia University, New York. Mrs. Mei during the course of her address told of the work of the Y. W. C. A. and its achievements among the Chinese women in all parts of China. Three ideals have characterized the type of work done by the National Committee, said Mrs. Mei, and they are to my mind, Freedom, Service and International-Goodwill. Mrs. Mei then explained how each of these ideals were carried out in the Y. W. C. A. work.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan and China

From the "China Mail," Hongkong (British)

There is nothing particularly new in the assertion that Japan has been bullying China with regard to her attitude at the Paris conference, and so far as we are in a position to judge, there is not too much truth. Japan has faults, but she also has unfriends, persons who seem to take delight in misrepresenting her every action, and exaggerating every rumor against her. In fact, they copy the Kaiser and his silly "Yellow Peril" scream. For one thing, the allegation of Japanese insistence, with threats, that China must keep secret from the Paris conference the Sino-Japanese agreements (unspecified) is foolish on the face of it. Such secrecy would not avail to over-ride any agreement by the Powers in conference, who could, and would, decline to recognize any agreement sprung upon them afterwards. Whatever our Japanese allies are, they are not fools, which is more than we can say for some of their most extremist critics. It is also desirable to remember that *communiques* coming out of Peking do not invariably bear the hallmark of ingenuity. When we remarked in opening that there was nothing new in the story which was being sensationally discussed in the Colony last night and this morning, we meant that it had figured in the press for some weeks past. If we are not mistaken, the basis of it was in MILLARD'S REVIEW two months ago. A telegraphic disclosure of it just now is rather like the famous telegram which inspired the Jamieson Raid. It has been too long a-cooking, and is overdone.

China Wants All Secrets Revealed

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

It behooves us to devise a means to save ourselves at this critical time. We should go a step further by laying not only one but all of our complaints and tell all our sufferings and the injustice done to us to the impartial world conference to judge them in the light of humanity and justice. Japan threatens to use military force. Let us ignore such a threat and wait patiently to see what force she would use. We, in the meantime, must take shelter under justice. In order to accomplish this we only need to disclose everything at the world peace conference. Japan has long ago declared its willingness to return Tsingtao to us. If so then there is no reason why it should be so indignant about our claim to regain Tsingtao. What she wants to do is to frighten us so that we may not disclose secret agreements between China and Japan of a more important nature. Japan would have achieved a victory if our delegates shut up their mouths from now on. It is therefore our duty to see that every secret is revealed to the world.

Japan's Policy of Intrigue and Secrecy

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

Peace in the the Far East is the key to the peace of the world, and peace in China is the key to the peace of the Far East. It is, however, impossible for Japan to realize this as she is not willing to learn. On the contrary she is pursuing the policy of intrigue and secrecy. She is still using threats and coercion to force us to submit to her unreasonable demands. By doing so she is despising the Allies. Relying on her army and navy she tries to assume the role of the

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Prussia of the East. Her imperialism makes her a permanent menace to the whole world. But it is safe to say that if she actually intended to stir up the East for another great war, she may rest assured that the Powers which have overwhelmed the Germans will also overwhelm the Japanese, and just as China participated in the war against Germany so will she take an active part in the next great war of Japan's making. The world peace conference will settle all the international disputes and espouse the rights of the weaker nations. China should therefore take the necessary steps to safeguard her rights and interests. This may be accomplished by uniting our efforts in coping with an alien enemy. Japan may be unreasonable but she would not dare to threaten us with military persecution in view of what the world Powers are doing in Europe.

The Peking Cabinet

Peking Correspondence, "North China Daily News"

To all intents and purposes they (Peking Cabinet officials) are Japanese agents. At any rate, they carry out whatever wishes Japan chooses to express. The Cabinet is practically a one-man organization, and that one man is Tsao Ju-lin. His ability is recognized. His skill and adroitness, his energy and his versatility are worthy of the fullest employment, but the nature of their present utilization does not commend itself to the better elements in China. His forceful personality dominates the Cabinet. China's delegates at the peace conference are endeavoring to regain her lost sovereignty, and all liberty loving people hope that they will succeed. They can only succeed if Europe and America really understand the extent to which this nation has lost its independence. The Obata incident furnishes an example. In plain language, it is nothing less than an attempt to defeat the objects of the incipient League of Nations by depriving China of free and unfettered representation at the peace conference. If the facts were known, it would mean that Japan could not pose as a champion of freedom and an enemy of militarism. Japan would have good reason to feel that she was indeed placed in an "embarrassing position."

Chinese-Japanese Treaties Should be Cancelled

From "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The Twenty-one demands were imposed on China before Yuan Shih-kai attempted actually to wear a crown. They were forced upon China by threats of military force contrary to all principles which usually guide international treaties. May 7 is the day to be for ever remembered by the Chinese people as a Day of National Humiliation. Since the treaty is one-sided and was concluded against the free will of China it should be abolished in accordance with the principle of the League of Nations. The military pact and the arms loan were concluded without the approval of the President and knowledge of the parliament. Its principal object was to deal with the German menace, which is no longer apparent. The absence of a reason as well as the authority of the Chinese parliament and government should render these agreements at once null and void. As to the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway agreement Article 6 says that the agreement shall not be ratified until the ownership (future) of the line has been determined. As there is nothing to warrant Japan holding this line the agreement should be cancelled also. As to other secret agreements including the forest and mine loan of Kirin and Heilungkiang, the Shantung railway loan and the Mongolian and Manchurian railways loan, they should either be cancelled or submitted to the peace conference for impartial decision.

Democracy In Japan

From the "China Press" (Shanghai)

Democracy is now the watchword everywhere, it being said that even Prince Yamagata, the head of the military bureaucracy, is taking an interest in this popular movement. According to the *Yamato*, however, it is to be feared that people who do not understand the meaning of democracy may mistake it for "dangerous thoughts" and not impossibly ally themselves with the propagandists of such ideas in an undesirable movement. Our Japanese contemporary learns that the police authorities are taking steps to prevent any such contingencies. Since the year-end the Secret Service Department of the Tokio Gendarmerie has been reinforced to a number several times the original figure. The party has been divided into two groups, and in addition a High Secret Service section has been organized to deal with special cases. The *Yamato* says that in the middle of last month some members of the party in disguise were detailed for certain investigations in Tokio and neighborhood, one example being that three gendarmes have entered a certain large business company in the neighborhood of Tokio either as clerks or workers, to prosecute investigations secretly.

Shipbuilding in China

BY A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT

THE *North China Daily News* criticised in a leader on February 11 an article entitled "Shipbuilding in China" issued by the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington for making the following statement:

"There is little doubt but that the present war incentive to Chinese shipbuilding will witness a replacement of the old and slow vessels with newer and faster types. It may even lead to the creation of a large sea-going fleet of Chinese vessels. The war has shown Chinese the advantages of being a shipowner. With the proper encouragement the shipping industry of China may prove itself only the harbinger of industrial awakening and the forerunner of economic independence."

The leader goes on to say in the first place that the Chinese cannot run ships; secondly, that the Chinese cannot build ships without foreign assistance and, finally, it denies that China is intellectually awake. In view of these criticisms of China, worded in strong and emphatic language, the following facts are submitted.

As the Chinese have but recently taken an active interest in shipping, it is too early to make predictions as to their ability or inability to run ships. The failure of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. to take advantage of its opportunities to develop into a greater shipping company is not a fair test of Chinese ability; for an isolated case cannot be admitted as sufficient to indict a whole nation. Moreover, the lack of success of this company is not due so much to Chinese inability as Mandarin interference, the interests of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. being subordinated to those of the officials who happened to have control over its affairs. Ignorance and selfishness—the two conspicuous characteristics of the Manchu officials—combined to check the progress of this pioneer of Chinese shipping. On the other hand, there are many successful Chinese industries under private ownership. If examples are wanted, one may mention the factories of Chang Chien, a poet

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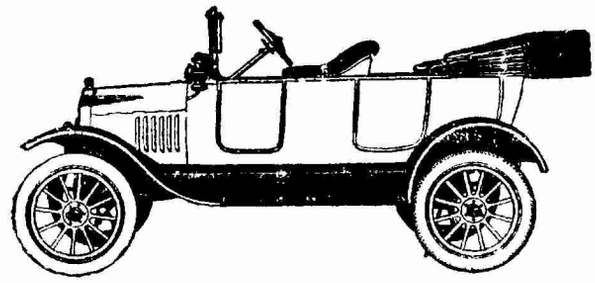

China's leading public men are now in Shanghai attending the internal peace conference. They are working for the unification of China in order that this country may have an opportunity to develop and assume its rightful place as a first rank power among the liberal nations of the world. That their work will be crowned with success, is our fondest hope. If these public spirited men can bring peace to China, the next ten years will without question be the most important period in the entire history of China since she came into contact with outside nations.

Internal peace in China for a period of ten years will bring industrial development and prosperity to the country. Factories will spring up everywhere. Railroads will be built in all directions. Modern wagon roads will be built out through the country to feed the railroads. And on these modern roads and streets the modern Ford automobile and Ford Truck will be found by the hundreds and thousands, just as in America and Europe.

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laureate of the Tsing dynasty, who renounced a high official career in order to devote his life to industrial development; the Commercial Press, the largest printing house in the Far East; the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, which is making large sales in China, and many others.

With regard to shipping, Yu Ya-ching, the managing director of the San Peh S. N. Co., has within a comparatively few years collected under his management a fleet of some ten steamers. This is a remarkable record anywhere in the world, more remarkable in China in view of her shortage of capital and lack of shipbuilding materials during the war. The China Mail Steamship Co., a shipping firm registered in America but financed and managed by the Chinese in the United States, is running a regular line between San Francisco and China. As to smaller shipping companies, owning one or more ships, there are several of them in Shanghai. One of these small firms has the enterprise to organize a small dockyard principally for the repair of its own boats and recently it launched a new vessel, the s. s. *Hsin Ping An*, a steamer of about 2,000 tons. Any observer cannot but notice the enthusiasm, thanks to the war, the Chinese are having for owning ships, and the statement of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is, therefore, substantially correct.

The shipping business requires a large capital and the competition is keen; so only in exceptionally favorable times as during the last three years is it possible for a new company to hold its own against older firms. Government subsidies are, therefore, necessary. We know how the shipping enterprises in Japan have been built up with financial assistance from the government. The ex-Kaiser, for the purpose of flying the German flag in all four seas, spent millions on the merchant marine. And the gravest problem facing American shipowners now is whether they are to receive subsidies. If these countries, which are far in advance of China in shipping, must resort to subsidies to encourage their merchant marines, what difficulties the Chinese have will be apparent, since they receive not a penny from the public treasury.

It is true that with the exception of a few small shipyards like the Yangtze Engineering Works at Hankow, the Nicholas Tsu's Engineering Works at Shanghai and the government dockyards at Foochow, Canton and Taku, large shipping plants are either under foreign control or carried on with foreign technical assistance. The Chinese are most grateful to the efficient aid rendered by foreign engineers and do not wish to minimize in any way their services. It will be necessary for China to continue to employ foreign experts in order that her young men may be trained under them. While there are here and there young Chinese who have shown exceptional ability in shipbuilding and who are occupying responsible positions which had been formerly held by foreigners, the majority of the Chinese naval architects and marine engineers have returned from abroad only recently and have not yet had enough experience to take the responsibility of building ships. But this is not to say that they never shall. It is merely a question of time. If Japan had to learn the trade under foreign technical tutelage, so will it be necessary for China.

To infer that the Chinese cannot build ships simply because they cannot dispense with foreign assistance after many years of experience in shipbuilding is not fair. The Chinese who had been working under foreigners hitherto had all been workmen— men who never had a technical training—and these men no matter how long they had been in the trade would not be qualified to become engineers. It may be urged that some of the most prominent engineers abroad have risen from the shop; why not the Chinese, if something is not lacking in their mental make-up? To get an answer to this question, one must understand the handicap the Chinese are laboring under. There are no such facilities as night technical schools, where ambitious men can go to improve their knowledge in leisure time. The Chinese workmen know their trade by the rule of the thumb. This is the difference between Chinese and foreign workmen. China has now, however, a group of young men who have been trained abroad and who have shown their mettle by capturing the highest university degrees in competition with British and American students. These young men are now serving under experienced foreign engineers. Until such a time when these young Chinese naval architects and marine engineers shall have proved their incapacibility, the Chinese are entitled to the benefit of the doubt as to their ability to build ships.

That Chinese will manufacture their own steel for shipbuilding is not a dream. Outside of the fact that iron works, although on a small scale, are being established, the Hanyang Iron Works have been producing ship plates which have been used in China and a large quantity of which has been shipped to Japan for the purpose. It is said that Lloyd's would establish a branch office in Hankow to test and certify ship

plates manufactured by the Hanyang Iron Works. It may also be mentioned in this connection that the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai has recently rolled some steel plates for a local firm, the quality of which is proved by the readiness with which the market has taken them up. What will be China's steel trade in the future is yet impossible to say; but the presumption is strongly in her favor in view of the immense resources she has in iron and coal.

Is China intellectually awake? If the definition be that all her industrial plants are equipped with the latest machinery and her mode of thought is of the most modern kind, we emphatically say that she is still asleep, soundly asleep. But China is not asleep, if looked at from another point of view, and she is not impregnable to modern ideas as witness the disappearance of aversion to the use of machinery, the adoption of modern methods in business and industries, the establishment of schools to teach science and other technical studies and the growing importance of public opinion.

To the criticism that China's progress is slow, one need only to reply that she has four hundred million people to educate and tradition a thousand years old to combat. She has a population more than twice that of Europe in 1800, which has been estimated at 150,000,000, and much larger than the 330,000,000 people in Europe in 1900. England in 1780 had 14,000,000 people, yet the industrial revolution, which started soon after the middle of the century, took nearly three-fourths of a century to complete. Let us turn to China, her reforms really began in 1900 after her weaknessses had been ruthlessly exposed by the entrance of the Allied armies into Peking. It is 19 years to date. In these 19 years remarkable changes have occurred. A republic is in the shoe of a monarchy; schools take the place of literary examinations; foot-binding is abolished and opium smoking dealt a death blow. And industrial development occupies so much of people's thoughts that Hsu Shih-chang, the President of the Republic, made it an essential point in his inaugural address. He said, "The fundamental policy of this administration: first, to find means to provide a livelihood for every man, and second, to employ every energy in our command to encourage industries."

Never before has the country had a mind more open to modern ideas and methods. The whole country is awake to the uselessness of old ways and old views. As far as possible China is bringing herself into line with Western civilization. The attitude of high and low agrees on this point. The changes may not be so apparent to foreign observers who live within the limits of the Settlement, as the profoundest transformation occurs in the thoughts of the people. Yet all changes of national life must first of all be preceded by a transformation of national thoughts. It is well said that idea is the spring of action. Without a change of ideas, there can be no change of life. The ground for a transformation of national life in China is cleared, and she is standing on the threshold of a new ideal of a League of Nations *versus* wars. It is the realization that the power of reaction is weakening and in due time the changes of ideas, which are silently gaining ground, will mature into practical work that the Chinese take courage in looking into the future.

The peace conference at Shanghai to compose internal differences will soon be in session and no doubt it will seek to substitute civil for military rule, thus removing once for all the strongest obstacle to China's progress and peace and order. After permanent peace has been established within the country, a great expansion in trade and industry may be looked for with confidence; and if given a sufficient time to develop her resources unhampered, she may be expected to contribute her share to the prosperity of the world.

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Annual Report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

The annual report of the board of directors submitted at a general meeting of the stockholders of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to be held in Hongkong on February 22, is as follows: The net profits for the year ended December 31, 1918, including $3,223,238.18, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to $9,820,420.92. The directors recommend the transfer of $1,500,000 from the profit and loss account

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at $21,000,000. They also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of $750,000. After making these transfers, deducting the interim dividend of £2 3s. per share, paid on August 12 (*viz.* £258,000 @ 3/3¼=$1,577,579.62) and remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $5,962,841.30, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £2 5s. per share (*viz.* £270,000) and a bonus of £1 10s. per share (*viz.* £180,000), amounting in all to £450,000 which at 3s. 4¼d., the rate of the day, will absorb $2,683,229.82. The balance $3,279,611.48 to be carried to new profit and loss account. A branch office of the bank has been opened at Vladivostock.

A Modern Sanitary Laundry for Shanghai

Elsewhere in this issue of the Review appears the prospectus of the latest modern business enterprise in China, the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd., a type of business that has already proven highly profitable both from the standpoint of investment and general civil sanitation in both Hongkong and Manila. The company is capitalized at Shanghai Tls. 250,000, divided into 25,000 shares of Tls. 10 each. The company is incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances. The directors are E. T. Byrne, T. H. Harris and H. E. Morton, and the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is the banker. Of the Tls. 125,000 now offered for subscription, Tls. 45,000 has been underwritten by the following citizens of Shanghai:

C. R. Burkill, A. E. Algar, R. Spunt, John Johnstone, A. J. Israel, H. M. Tibbey, J. Spunt, N. G. Maitland, C. L. Seitz, F. W. Sutterle, T. H. Harris, V. Meyer, M. Speelman, H. Arnhold, C. M. Bain, Edward Ezra, H. G. Simms, F. H. Crossley, A. B. Rosenfeld, J. J. Keegan, F. Schwyzer, A. L. Anderson, T. E. Trueman, H. H. Girardet, T. R. Wheelock, The Shanghai Hotels, Sterling Fessenden, Eric Moller, J. H. Osborne, E. A. Mackay, B. D. Kapteyn, F. G. Boulon, E. B. Rose, G. D. Coutts, Hugo Reiss, J. Em. Lemiere, Douglas Fleming, F. J. Raven, W. J. Eisler, E. I. M. Barrett, Leslie W. Hutton, Henry E. Morton, John Prentice, Fu Siao-en, Owen M. Green, E. T. Byrne, Yu Ya-ching, E. A. Nottingham.

The organization of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Company is the direct result of an investigation made into the possibilities and needs for such an enterprise by C. F. McWilliams, C. R. Burkill H. G. Simms and C. M. Bain. The firm plans to engage in all forms of laundry work, dry cleaning, dyeing, and in addition will supply an office towel and line service for business houses, steamship companies, clubs, hotels, etc. In addition to this work, the company also plans to engage in the work of sterilization of many of the native products of China that are shipped abroad, such as linens, lace, hides, skins, furs, carpets, yarns, cotton and woollen materials, human hair goods, etc., thus taking on many of the characteristics of a public service corporation. It is not necessary to go into the needs for such an institution of this kind in Shanghai, where in the past all forms of laundry work have been done under most primitive and unsanitary conditions by native washermen in the Settlement. That the old method has been a potent spreader of infectious diseases, no one familiar with the condition will doubt. Shares in the enterprise were offered to the public on Monday, February 17, and from the initial response, the outlook is extremely favorable.

The Drop in Freight Rates and Exchange

From the "China Press"

The business lull that has characterized every readjustment period in the world's history has hit Shanghai and the heralded post-war trade boom scheduled for this and other ports of China has not materialized. The present small export and import trade and subsequent lack of demands for silver yesterday, February 2, caused two drops in exchange, the closing rate being 114 on New York. Freight rates dropped again, one trans-Pacific line yesterday freely quoting G. $10 a ton to West Coast ports of America. Little freight is offered and within a few days the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong Conference will announce a reduction to G. $20 a ton to America. The present rate is G. $30, established about two weeks ago. The lines affected by Conference rulings are the Pacific Mail, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, China Mail, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The decision to drop to G. $20 a ton will be made known as soon as a majority of the lines in the Conference agree and it is freely predicted that the decision would be announced in a day or two.

Very little freight is offered for export despite the cutting in freights that is prevalent in the offices of

lines who are members of the Conference as well as other shipping companies. The export trade should drive exchange higher, according to bankers, but the few imports and subsequent lack of requests for money by Shanghai merchants have more than balanced the small export trade and exchange, therefore, flopped yesterday. Bankers will not predict a further drop nor do they anticipate a rise.

"Exchange on New York will probably stabilize within a few points below or above 115," a banker stated several days ago. Local American merchants are anxiously awaiting the return of the American buyer to the markets of China. Every local business house with connections in the United States has made preparations to handle the enormous amount of trade promised after the cessation of hostilities.

Red Cross Financial Report

The Shanghai Chapter American Red Cross has just issued the following financial report for January 1919, which is signed by J. J. Keegan, treasurer:

Balance Brought Forward January 1.M.	$20,686.94
Regular Monthly Subscriptions	2,111.07
Special Donations.....	866.48
For Xmas Roll Call (to be paid C.C.).	146.00
For Naval Relief Work.....	500.00
Loan from Central Committee.....	10,000.00
For Materials Sold to B.W.W.A....	546.21
	$34,856.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Material for Warm Garments, etc.....	$14,472.49
Material for Czecho-Slovaks.....	5,806.90
Labor, Cutting, Making and Packing Garments	2,626.71
Light, Heating, Boys, Shroffs and Coolies Wages, etc.....	935.93
To Central Committee % Xmas Roll Call.....	156.80
For Junior Work.....	225.61
For Home Service Work	270.00
	24,494.44
Balance in hand January 31.....	$10,362.26

Commercial and Financial Notes

The chief causes of the growth of International Commerce from less $2,000,000,000 in 1818 to approximately $50,000,000,000 in 1918 was the subject of a lecture delivered recently before the class in International Trade and Commercial Geography in the Educational Department of the National City Bank of New York. Growth in population, cheapening in transportation, and a division of labor among groups of men the world over were, in the opinion of the lecturer, the chief causes of this growth.

At the ninth annual general meeting of the Chempedak Rubber & Gambier Estate, Ltd., held February 10 in Shanghai, A. J. Welch, the chairman, in his speech to the assembled shareholders expressed regrets that for the first time since the inception of the company there had been a loss in the year's working, one of the causes for this state of affairs being a considerable reduction in the net price realized on the output; another reason for the decrease in receipts was that the yield per acre per annum was only 337 pounds as against 410 pounds per acre for last year. Arrangements had been made with the secretaries to advance to the company such small sums as might be necessary to run the estate. W. S. Jackson was re-elected a director.

How Germany is working to establish connections for after-war trade is indicated in reports made to the Department of Commerce from Denmark. An office was opened in Copenhagen some time ago, with a German in charge, for the purpose of buying Danish seed for shipment to Germany. From this office buyers have been sent out to the seed growers in the country, and have made purchases direct from the growers instead of from the dealers and wholesalers, as is usually done, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The seeds are to be graded and tested in Denmark before shipment to Germany. Special efforts are being made to get large quantities of cauliflower and cabbage seed. The office in Copenhagen is in communication with and acts under instructions from "Gemuse und Obst Versorgungstelle," in Berlin.

Following is a summary of the trade in Taochow (old city), Kansu, China, during 1918:

EXPORTS

Fox hides (furs) 4,000 hides—value from 2 to 5 taels each.

Lamb skins (furs) 70,000 to 80,000—valued at 10,000 taels.

Cow hides (dry) 6,000 to 7,000 double catties—at .25 tael cents per catty.

Horses and Cows 4,000 valued over 10,000 taels.

Deer horns (dry) 20 to 30 pair—value from 50 to 100 taels a pair.

Musk 30 odd catties—value 6 taels per ounce.

Rhubarb root (dry) several hundred mule loads.

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, travesing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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The present situation in China as regards machinery is more a question of supply than of demand, according to the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. China, emerging from internal dissensions economically rejuvenated compared with the destruction of wealth going on in Europe, has found the usual sources of supply practically closed by the war. With silver worth more than ever known, the people would be anxious and willing to buy were not the same low exchange price in gold for their exports a deterrent. The Chinese have been forced to look to home manufactures to replace imports no longer available and, as a result, have been the mother of invention in more lines than one, and hardly any field of manufacture has been left untouched or untried. Among the new ventures noted during 1917 are pumping, mining and printing concerns, flour and rice mills, cotton weaving and silk filatures, oil and paper mills, brick and cement works, candle and soap factories, glassware and porcelain industries, electric lighting and waterworks, chemical manufactories, sugar refineries and factories for making surgical instruments, heating apparatus, electric light bulbs, bicycles, imitation panama hats, motors, printing presses, needles and nails, clocks, tiles, carpets, canvas and leatherware. Many other factories have been started in a small way and in every case there is the primary need of machinery.

New Books and Publications

Lectures on China

Some Aspects of Chinese Life and Thought, Lectures delivered under the auspices of the Peking Language School, 1917-18. Peking: Kuang Hsueh Publishing House. Mex. $2.

We are not surprisd that Sir John Jordan, in his Foreword, regards these papers as stimulating, opening out a new horizon, and expanding the knowledge of all who heard them. Diplomats and literati, educationists and missionaries, engineers and travellers, have contributed to the "Aspects." The lectures are not of equal value or interest, but each has its own peculiar worth, and is by a master of the subject. To missionaries those by Mr. Ridge on "When We Came to China," Dr. Candlin's "Dips into Chinese Fiction," Mr. Ogilvie's "Religions of China" are of peculiar interest, and the lectures by the two British Consuls, Messrs. Rose and Wilton, will be found of great attraction and use. These are all packed full with useful knowledge, and are read with great fascination. There are others which appeal to a wider circle. None are long or overweighted with unnecessary details or prosy notes. We trust this will prove to be the forerunner of many similar ones, and we thank Mr. Pettus, that indefatigable hustler, for enlisting the cooperation of so many men of "light and leading" in producing such lectures, and issuing them through the press for a wider public.—*From the "Chinese Recorder."*

America and the Orient, by Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Missionary Education Movement.

This is an attempt to outline a constructive policy of relationships between America and the Far East. Three prevalent policies are reviewed: (1) white-race world supremacy; (2) a mutual agreement on the part of Asiatics and Caucasians to keep out of each other's territory except a small number of merchants needed for the transaction of business; and (3), the policy of the "New Internationalism." This third policy holds that the real solution of man's problems—those of the individual, of classes, and of races—is ethical. True and wholesome conditions, therefore, can be established in the relations of nations and races, as in those of individuals, only on the principles of the world's Great Teacher.

For the carrying out of this third policy a concrete program is suggested, dealing with various phases of the problem. Many plain things are said in this volume and yet it strikes one as sane, and a sincere attempt to apply Christian principles to international relations. The author believes, furthermore, that various mission boards and societies should be supremely conscious of their responsibility for the adoption of this third policy.

Some charts dealing with immigration, increase the interest and value of this small book of one hundred pages (including Bibliography).—*From the "Chinese Recorder."*

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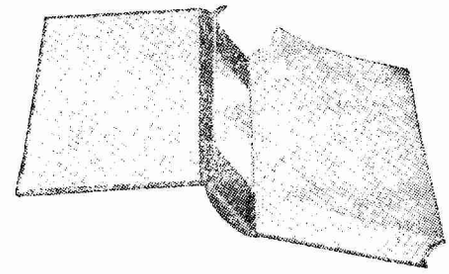

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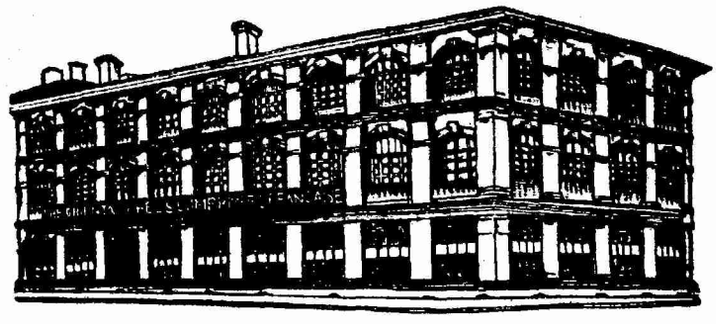

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Judgments and Orders:

February 14, 1919; Cause No. 644; In re Estate of Kate Landers, deceased; order for distribution and final discharge.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 10, 1919; Cause No. 732, In re Petition of Peter Ohio Nangle.

IN RE ALEXANDER KRISEL

(*Filed February 14, 1919*)

SYLLABUS

1. Evidence at a former trial may be proved by a transcript sworn to be correct by the stenographer who need not be an official one.

2.—: *Burden of Proof.* The possessor of another's property, taken without the owner's consent, has the burden of showing that his possession is innocent.

3. Attorneys: *Disbarment: Misconduct or deceit* need not be practiced toward a client nor in the course of technical professional employment, in order to justify disbarment under 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 743.

4.—: *Misconduct.* An attorney who uses, for pursuing a defendant in a civil action, another's launch, obtained without the owner's knowledge or consent, by the payment of an unusual sum to one who was understood not to be the owner nor to have authority to hire, and who violates the owner's orders with the result that the launch is wrecked, is guilty of such misconduct, especially where he ignores marks, facts and circumstances which should put him upon inquiry.

5.—: *Deceit* may include *suppressio veri* as well as *suggestio falsi* and where in testifying or otherwise the attorney fails to state fully and fairly his part in the affair and the extent of his knowledge thereof, he is guilty of deceit.

Robert T. Bryan, Jr., Esq., Special Assistant U. S. Attorney, for the information.

Respondent, *pro se*.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a proceeding for disbarment. The pleading by which it has begun alleges:

"That on or about the 10th day of September, 1918, an action was instituted in the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, China, by Judah I. Ezra against one Yu Zien Chien for damages for libel and slander printed in the Shanghai Gazette, and that the plaintiff believing that the said Yu Zien Chien was about to leave the jurisdiction of the said International Mixed Court at Shanghai, China, obtained a warrant in the nature of a special summons for the arrest of the said Yu Zien Chien and did on the date aforesaid together with Ellis Ezra and Sergt. Woodfield depart on the tender *Alexandra* for Woosung to the steamship *China* which was anchored there, believing that the said Yu Zien Chien was about to depart from the jurisdiction of the said Mixed Court; and that upon boarding the said steamship *China* the said Judah I. Ezra, Ellis Ezra and the said Sergt. Woodfield were unable to find the said Yu Zien Chien or to serve upon him the warrant which was out for his arrest, and that they then and there returned to Shanghai on the said tender *Alexandra* and that upon arriving at Shanghai, China, the said Ellis Ezra was met by the said Alexander Krisel, who advised and counselled him, the said Ellis Ezra, in the capacity of his attorney and counsellor-at-law, to hire a private launch and return to Woosung to the steamship *China* and serve upon the said Yu Zien Chien the said warrant, and that the said Ellis Ezra did then and there take the advice of the said Alexander Krisel, and requested the said Sergt. Woodfield to return to the said steamship *China* which the said Sergt. Woodfield agreed to do provided a launch could be obtained; and the said Ellis Ezra, counselled, aided and abetted by the said Alexander Krisel, did then and there attempt to obtain a launch on the bund at Shanghai, China, by corruptly offering money as a bribe or reward to the laodahs thereof, and that after several attempts the said Ellis Ezra, aided, abetted and counselled by the said Alexander Krisel, unlawfully and corruptly bribed the laodah of the *Mei Foo IV* whose name is Zung Lao Hung and who is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, to take them to Woosung (the said *Mei Foo IV* being a launch owned by the Standard Oil Company), in the amount of two hundred dollars ($200.00), the said Ellis Ezra and the said Alexander Krisel, well knowing that Zung Lao Hung, the laodah of the said *Mei Foo IV* did not have authority to take the said boat to Woosung and that the said boat was either a foreign or Chinese owned boat, or that it belonged to the Standard Oil Company; and the said Alexander Krisel did then and there in company with the said Sergt. Woodfield and one Hope proceed to Woosung to attempt to arrest the said Yu Zien Chien by virtue of the warrant hereinbefore mentioned, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the said *Mei Foo IV* was wrecked upon the break water at Woosung; and that on account of the said conduct of the said Ellis Ezra and the said Alexander Krisel the said Ellis Ezra was prosecuted on or about the 18th day of September, 1918, in the British Police Court at Shanghai, China, upon the following charge:—

'For that he on the 10th day of September, 1918, at Shanghai did conspire with a Chinese 'go-between' and others, whose names are to the prosecution unknown, to unlawfully and corruptly give or agree to give or offer to one Zung Lao Hung a servant of the Standard Oil Company of New York a gift or consideration of Mexican Dollars Two hundred as an inducement or reward for permitting him the said Ellis Isaac Ezra to make use of the launch *Meifoo No. 4* the property of the Standard Oil Company of New York for his

own purposes, contrary to the Statute 6 Edward 7; c. 34; Section 1.'
and bound over for trial in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai, China; and after due consideration by a duly empaneled jury in said British Supreme Court the said Ellis Ezra was convicted on or about the 15th day of October, 1918, of the aforementioned charge and fined two thousand dollars; and if the said Alexander Krisel had been subject to the jurisdiction of the said British Supreme Court he could have been convicted together with the said Ellis Ezra on the charge aforesaid; and in the trial of the case aforementioned the said Alexander Krisel was called as a witness and * * * testified falsely, the matters so testified being material to the case and willfully false; for the jury would have acquitted the said Ellis Ezra had they believed the said Krisel's testimony * * * and that the said Alexander Krisel by all of such acts, conduct and testimony as herein set forth is guilty of willful deceit and willful, fraudulent, and unprofessional misconduct, unseeming and unfitting for an attorney and counsellor-at-law to commit and contrary to the laws of the United States of America."

Respondent's answer contains no general denial and while there are specific denials of deceit, misconduct etc., it is not seriously disputed that the main events outlined above actually occurred. At the hearing, the Special Assistant District Attorney who filed the information and conducted the case in support of it offered in evidence transcripts of the testimony of respondent and of Sergt. Woodfield at the trial above mentioned in the British Court. These and other offers of evidence were objected to but in order not to delay the trial rulings on some of them were reserved. Respondent states in his brief that he has prepared it on the assumption "that the Court is going to admit all the evidence introduced by the prosecution." Such being the case and the rule being that in trials to the court alone error may be committed by rejecting, but never by admitting, evidence[1] (since the court is presumed to be able to discriminate between what is and what is not properly considered), we shall treat respondent's undisposed of objections and motions to strike as overruled.

The testimony in the British Court was not only relevant but indispensable in order to decide the issue of false swearing raised by the pleadings and, therefore, constituted in itself a substantive fact[2] while much of respondent's own testimony there (Ex. B.) was also competent as admissions. The objection "that there are no official stenographers" in that court is of course not valid. For the Federal Courts in America do not all have official stenographers and they require no more, even in a criminal case, than

> "a copy of the stenographic report of the entire former testimony, supported by the oath of the stenographer that it is a correct transcript of his notes and of the testimony."[3]

Here such "oath of the stenographer" was given in the form of testimony which also showed his thirteen years experience in stenography. Moreover his notes, as those of a disinterested witness, are clearly more reliable than respondent's unaided recollection of which he does not even claim to be positive, but which is the sole basis for questioning certain features, mostly unimportant, of the transcript.

There was some discussion at the trial as to the capacity in which respondent acted on the night in question and his own versions thereof appear to be conflicting. According to General Manager Sprague of the Standard Oil Company, to whom respondent went the morning after the wreck:

> "In response to my question, he stated that he acted entirely as a friend in this matter; that he received no recompense for his services."

Later, before the British Court respondent testified:

> "Q. You were one of the party, were you not, which went to Woosung on the night of September 10?
> A. I was.
> Q. At that time you were acting as legal adviser for Ellis Ezra?
> A. I was."

It appears moreover that some time later, but before these proceedings were begun, respondent sent to the party last named a bill for $5000 for legal services which was characterized as "some bill" in a letter (Ex. F.) which the former signed and sent respondent in reply and which further contained the following:

> "I consider that instead of me owing you any money I have good cause of action against you as the sole responsible person for all the trouble I have had for the *Meifoo* adventure.
>
> "You will remember that when the tender came back from Woosung, I intended to drop the matter and go home. You on the contrary urged that had you been asked to direct the operations, the thing would have been successful as you had had previous experience on similar matters as an American Vice Consul, and you insisted that a private launch be hired and the *China* visited again, with the result that I found myself in a nice mess—sued criminally and facing a civil case to come.
>
> "I want also to emphasize that apart from the above action on your part I have had from you no other legal assistance in any shape or form.
>
> "How you can dare to think that you are entitled to such a compensation for your services surpasses my imagination. I can only say that I wish I had not met you that evening or had had less confidence in your ability and knowledge."

The signer of this letter testified as follows:

> "Q. Who wrote that letter?
> A. I did.
> Q. The first letter?
> A. I did; which one?
> Q. Under date November 14, 1918, Exhibit "F"?
> A. I don't think it is necessary for me to say.
> Q. It wouldn't do any harm; did you write it yourself?
> A. Rather not answer the question.
> Mr. Bryan: I think he testified that he signed the letter.
> THE COURT: Did you sign the letter?
> A. I did.
> THE COURT: Was it sent out with your approval and knowledge?
> A. Yes, my approval and my sentiments.
> THE COURT: Do you mean to say that some one else copied the letter?
> A. No; I saw my legal adviser, one of my legal advisers, and put the proposition before him, gave him the facts and he drafted the letter.
> THE COURT: You signed it and sent it out?
> A. I did and sent it out. They were my sentiments and *exactly as I directed my lawyer to write.*

In view of this it would have been clearly improper to have compelled him to disclose, over his objection, the name of one who he said drafted the letter; for that was wholly immaterial. The correspondence is chiefly valuable as revealing the real relation of the parties at the time it was written. Respondent claims that it was "repudiated" by another (Ex. 3.) from the same party five days later. But the latter neither withdraws nor qualifies a single statement in the former and the client's opinion of the disbarment proceedings is not competent evidence and must therefore be excluded. In the interval between the letters the two seem to have reconciled their differences over the fee and the client was, on the whole, a favorable witness for the respondent, tho still maintaining that he would not have entered into the transaction but for the latter.

Notwithstanding the statement that he had rendered "no other legal assistance" respondent testified

1. Fuentes v. Gaines, 25 La. Ann. 87; Andrew v. Johnson, 70 C. App. 551, 44 Pac. 73. Cf. 16 Cyc. 1114 note 33.
2. McKelvey, Evidence (2nd. ed,) sec. 148.
3. Mattox v. U. S., 156 U. S. 237, 37 L. ed. 409. Cf. Chicago etc. R. Co. v. Myers, 80 Fed. 361; 16 Cyc. 1108 note 91.

that he had been consulted frequently by the signer of the letter and had assisted the latter's lawyers in the British Courts, tho he admitted not having appeared of record. He claims that his bill was for such services and that it was not out of proportion to what was charged by the other lawyers. We are not concerned here, as its recipient was, with the amount of the bill but it seems difficult to believe, on the face of it, that the amount of the bill was not intended to include the services, whatever they were, of September 10 and at any rate respondent's own evidence discloses the relation of attorney and client at the time. It has already been shown, in ruling upon the demurrer, that the misconduct which will justify disbarment need not be in relation to a client,[4] but here the client, in the letter above quoted, did complain. And certainly if respondent "acted entirely as a friend" he was not only a most energetic one but his services were wholly in a legal matter. For the sole purpose of the unfortunate enterprise in which he engaged so zealously was to effect *the arrest of a defendant in a purely civil action.*

II

It was reiterated in oral argument and again in respondent's brief, that there is nothing wrong in hiring a launch. But that depends upon the circumstances. There is nothing wrong, of course, in hiring a launch from the owner for a lawful purpose, which is another way of saying that there is nothing wrong in doing what is right. But to hire one which is not *for* hire; to deal exclusively with a mere servant in the owner's absence and without his knowledge; to induce the former, by offering a large sum of money, to betray his trust, use the launch in forbidden ways and undertake a voyage that caused its destruction—is a very different matter indeed and if done by a member of the bar knowingly or recklessly, would seem to constitute "the moral turpitude" which respondent emphasizes as a prerequisite to disbarment.

Now it is practically undisputed that all of the above steps were taken; the disputed element is whether they were taken *knowingly* by respondent. He seems to have participated in every phase of the affair. He advised the hiring of a launch; he was present during part, at least, of the negotiations; knew of the offer of the $200.00, saw money handed over, and accepted the results of the bargain. Nor was he a mere participant in the affair. For when asked

> "If it had occurred to you that these people did not own the launch would you have hired it?"

He replied:

> "If had thought that, *I should not have permitted it.*"

Elsewhere (Ex. B. p. 13,) he says:

> "*I certainly would not have permitted the $200 to be paid to the laodah of a Standard Oil Launch* knowing it to be a Standard Oil launch."

These statements clearly seem equivalent to admissions that respondent exercised some authority as regards hiring the launch and paying the money.

Again when the others were about to give up the pursuit respondent

> "saw Gensburger hand something which I presumed to be money. I said to him 'Are you not going?' and he said 'No. I am tired,' and I turned to Ellis Ezra and said 'One of you boys ought to go.' Then they called Judah Ezra who refused to go. Time was wasted and I said 'You do not seem to want to go; I will go.'" (Ex. B).

In this Court he testified:

> "Q. Why did you think it was necessary to accompany the police officer on that sort of an expedition; was there any point on which he needed your advice?
>
> A. No, I didn't go down there to give him any advice. I told Mr. Ezra that I thought one of them ought to go as they were interested in the action; that first it wasn't fair to ask two strangers to go down so late at night, and I also told him, confidentially, that I did not think they would go down to the *China* if he let them go alone.
>
> Q. Only one person could serve the process.
>
> A. Yes.
>
> Q. You thought it was necessary in order to see that he served it?
>
> A. To see that they went down to the *China* and attempted to serve it."

This testimony seems to contain a sufficient answer to respondent's claim that the laodah was in charge of the launch. For why was the sum of $200 paid the laodah and how could respondent "see that they went down to the *China*" unless he had control of the launch? Surely the laodah was not free to take it where he pleased and it seems to us that respondent was the one ultimately in charge of the expedition and hence, for the time being, in at least constructive possession of the launch. And as such possession was manifestly unlawful the burden would seem to rest upon him to show that he was ignorant of its unlawfulness. In other words one who is found in possession, even constructively [5] of another's property which has been taken without the owner's consent, must explain such possession satisfactorily or it is presumed intentionally wrongful.[6] Moreover, where the facts are substantially admitted the burden rests upon respondent to show his good faith [7] and

> "unless the respondent fairly and in detail explains to the court his entire connection with the transaction wherein he is charged with improper conduct, it will be presumed that he is unable to do so." [8]

Respondent's explanation is that he boarded the launch in good faith, believing that it had been properly hired and not knowing that it was being wrongfully used. The fundamental task in the case as we see it is to determine whether this explanation is justified by the evidence. And in so determining we are not, of course, restricted to respondent's own protestations of innocence. On the contrary, as those of the most interested party, they must be taken with caution. Nor should the opinions as to his conduct, or even the testimony, of his fellow participants, control. For they, too, are involved in the transaction, one of them having been convicted by reason thereof, and are naturally anxious to place it in as favorable a light as possible. Indeed, Mr. Sprague testifies that respondent informed him, on the morning after the wreck, of an arrangement by which one of these parties "had promised not ro mention Mr. Krisel's name" and that respondent had also complained that this same party "had called upon me (Mr. Sprague) without the knowledge or consent of any of the other people concerned in the matter of the *Meifoo IV* wreck."

There are, however, certain facts and circumstances which stand out prominently and which seem to us controlling:

4. The following are a few of the cases where nothing was done adversely to a client:
   Federal Ex-parte. Wall, 107 U. S. 265, 27 Law. ed. 552; Bradley v. Fisher, 13 Wall 335, 20 Law ed. 646; Cobb v. U. S., 172 Fed. 641, 644; In re Ulmer, 208 Fed. 461.
   Nevada. In re Schnitzer, 33 Nev. 581, 112 Pac, 848.
   Philippines. In re Terrell, 2 Philippine, 266.
   Tennessee. Smith v. State, 1 Yerg, 228.
5. U. S. v. Simbahan, 19 Philippine, 25.
6. Wigmore, Evidence, I, sec. 152. Compare U. S. v. Leonhardt & Terry, Millard's Review, VI, 249.
7. "The burden was upon him to show that statements made in the communication which were scandallous upon their face were not maliciously or willfully published, or were not false, and he cannot complain that upon his refusal to sustain such burden of proof, or to adduce any testimony whatever, the court took the information to be true." Cobb v. United States, 172 Fed. 641, 644, 96 C. C. A. 477.
8. People v. Webster, 28 Col. 223, 64 Pac. 207.

(1) As we have seen, the launch which was taken and wrecked was named *Meifoo*. That, it is conceded, is the Chinese name for the owner. Respondent testifies

> "I have known the Chinese name of the Standard Oil Company for the past five or six years; it is *Meifoo*."

He also states that he speaks the Mandarin dialect of Chinese and understands about "half of the local (Shanghai) dialect" (Ex. B. page 3).

Now, Sergt. Woodfield says that while with respondent at the French Town jetty, after the party had failed to obtain a launch elsewhere, a Chinese came up and said "*Meifoo* can catch" which would seem to have been sufficient notice to respondent or any one else familiar with "pidgin English" that a Standard Oil launch was being offered for hire. The testimony on this point is in part as follows:

> "It was at the French Town jetty I heard '*Meifoo* can catch.' I think I heard 'all right, we have it' or something like that.
>
> Q. Did you hear the phrase 'Can catch *Meifoo*'?
> A. At the French Town jetty, the first jetty.
> Q. Was Mr. Krisel there?
> A. Undoubtedly he was there, that was why, that is why we left the French Town jetty.
>
> Q. Because some one said 'Can catch *Meifoo*?'
> A. Yes.
> Q. Was this said in a loud tone of voice?
> A. At the French Town jetty.
> Q. How far was Mr. Krisel from you?
> A. I don't know, but we were grouped together; he was probably on my right.
>
> Q. About how far?
> A. Groups were formed we were generally together, sometimes three of us talking together.
>
> Q. Would you say it was possible for—that it would have been possible for Mr. Krisel to have heard those words '*Meifoo* can catch'?
> A. Oh, yes."

Respondent denies that he heard the offer of this Chinese tho he admits that it may have been made; but as between himself and Sergeant Woodfield we feel bound to accept the latter as less interested. Nor, in our judgment, is his testimony overcome by the fact that the other interested parties present on that occasion do not admit having heard the offer.

(2) The offer of the *Meifoo* was important enough, then, to cause the party to leave the "French Town jetty" and proceed to the Nanking Road jetty where they negotiated for a motor boat (said to belong to the Standard Oil Company) and a discussion followed with the Chinese which respondent participated in, or at least heard, relative to the payment of two hundred dollars for the use of a launch. Later the party proceeded to the Canton Road jetty where the bargain for the *Meifoo IV* was consummated and respondent went on board.

This launch, it is conceded, had the letter "S" painted on its funnel and the trade name "Socony" on its pilot house and in several other places. Respondent had seen this trade name "a good many times;" indeed it was familiar to him from his work in the American Consulate and he admits that he "would recognize that as the trade mark of the Standard Oil Co. in any part of the world." (Ex. B. 13) Mr. Sprague testifies that shortly after the affair in question he went to the same jetty on two different nights at about eleven o'clock and had no difficulty in picking out the marks of the various launches moored there. From his motor car in the street he states that he could see the "S" on the funnel of the *Meifoo III*, practically a sister ship of the wrecked one, and that the trade mark "Socony" on the pilot house was visible to any one passing to the front of the boat. Respondent characterizes this witness as "an interested party," but he is surely not a party to this proceeding and he is a reputable business man of high standing. The further objection that his experiments were made "on an ordinary night" is contrary to the testimony of Mr. Sprague who says that the second occasion "was a dark night." Moreover he shows that it was the lights and not the condition of the night that enabled him to see and that "the Canton Road jetty is lighter at night than the other jetties along the Bund."

Sergt. Woodfield made a similar experiment which he describes as follows:

> "A few nights ago I was down there. I do not know how the tide was, didn't take notice how it was running; I looked at this particular jetty, there was no Standard Oil launch there at that time; there was a Robert Dollar launch lying further out in the river; her sign was perfectly clear to me, I looked for the sign and read it perfectly clear; the conditions that night I do not think were the same as on the previous night.
>
> Q. You mean they were better or worse, on the last night you refer to for purposes of observation than on the night when you made the trip down the river?
>
> A. They may have been better, I do not think it was such a dark night. This last occasion it was raining but I noticed a very strong glare from the Bund lights, it was not raining on the night down the river."

But rain would seem to make the conditions less favorable. Sergt. Woodfield also saw the trade name "Socony" on the pilot house of the *Mei Foo IV* as he stepped aboard altho he did not look for it. In his brief (p. 8) respondent refers to this as follows:

> "Woodfield testified that he knew it was a Standard Oil boat as soon as he got on it, because one of the crew passed in front of the sign on the deckhouse with a lantern which lit the sign up."

But what the witness said was

> "It seems to me I have the impression in the back of my mind and it seems to me that lights were being moved about the boat and it seems to me a light passed it as I passed on the boat and I noticed it."

In other words he has nothing more than an "impression" regarding lights and as Mr. Hope, who accompanied him on board saw none, it is evident that the "impression" is hardly to be relied upon. Mr. Hope did, however, see the "S" on the funnel of the *Mei Foo IV*.

Respondent does not admit having seen any of these marks. He states (Ex. B. 10) that he "did not look for it." But he was the only one of the three foreigners who boarded the launch at the time who does not admit having seen one or more of them.

(3) The information, as we have seen, charges that respondent and his client dealt with the laodah in charge of the launch

> "well knowing that Zung Lao Hung, the laodah of the said *Mei Foo IV*, did not have authority to take the said boat to Woosung."

That averment is not denied in respondent's answer. The absence of such denial was called to his attention during the oral argument but tho he asked and obtained leave to amend by adding a denial as to another charge this particular one was left undenied. The rule as conceded in respondent's brief, is that all averments not denied are deemed admitted in civil cases and in disbarment proceedings the rules of civil evidence prevail according to the weight of authority.[9]

But this admission does not consist merely in a failure to deny. For respondent testified:

9. Corpus Juris, VI, 607 notes 88, 89.

"Q. Did you think these Chinese owned the launch?
A. No, I did not think that.
Q. Did you think when the money was passed it was going to the owner of the launch?
A. Yes. That was my assumption at the time.
Q. You saw the Chinese?
A. What would be seeing a Chinese at 50 ft. on a dark night?
Q. Did they look like men who happened to be owning a fine steam launch?
A. It would be impossible to say, but I did not think they owned the launch. * * *
Q. You did not think Chinese owned the launch?
A. I did not think at the time. I think I should not (have had) any idea that they owned it.
Q. Having that idea, did it occur to you to inquire who owned the launch?
A. No, it did not. * * *
Q. As a lawyer; there were two men who you had no reason to believe owned a launch?
A. These two people were down near the Nanking Road jetty.
Q. They went to the Canton Road jetty?
A. I suppose so. I don't know. We went in motor cars to the neighborhood of the Canton Road jetty and when I got there Woodfield and Hope were on board.
Q. Were there any Chinese on the Canton Road jetty who you had reason to believe were the owners of the launch?
A. I had no reason to look round. There were 20 or 30 Chinese there.
Q. All touting?
A. I assumed they were all laodahs. * * *
Q. These Chinese came up and asked for money. You did not take them to be owners of the boat?
A. No. I never thought of it at the time, but I do not think that I would have thought they were the owners. I did not suppose that the owners would be living on board. I thought the man in charge would be the laodah. (ExB. 7, 9, 11.)

The conclusion seems irresistible from this testimony that respondent knew that he and his companions were not dealing with the owners of the launch in question, and that he at least made no effort whatever to pursue the inquiry which the facts naturally suggested. That he knew the wrongfulness of dealing with others than the owners is also apparent from the following passages in his testimony:

"Q. If you had known the launch belonged to anybody else would you have made inquiries?
A. If I had known it was a foreign hong I should have known that the laodah was doing this on his own part and I should not have consented. * * *
Q. If you had any reason to believe the *Mei Foo IV* was a Standard Oil launch you would have communicated with the Standard Oil?
A. I certainly would. I certainly would not have permitted the $200 to be paid to the laodah of a Standard Oil launch, knowing it to be a Standard Oil launch because I know the Standard Oil Co. has been very nice that way in assisting people by letting them have the launches on occasion." (See also his testimony quoted above (p. S.) (Ex B. 12, 13)

Shortly after the launch started, two Chinese approached him and asked for money but the respondent did not refer them to their employers altho he admits that he did not take them to be the owners or in charge. Nor did he inquire of these men even then who their employers were. No such inquiry was made by him until after the wreck, at which time escape from a very embarrassing situation seemed imperative, and the inference would appear to be that had the launch completed its voyage and returned in safety respondent would have paid no attention to the ownership. He admits (Ex. B. 12) knowing as soon as he learned of the ownership that the Standard Oil Company could not have known of this use of its launch and the facts which originally placed him upon inquiry would, therefore, if followed up, have shown him at once that he was engaged in an unlawful transaction. He appears to have been well aware of the fact to which Mr. Sprague testifies, that the Standard Oil Company does not maintain launches for hire, that no such bargain as this was ever authorized by it and it was a necessary consequence that the act of the laodah in so using it amounted substantially to a conversion of the property.

(4) The amount paid the laodah was another circumstance which should have warned respondent. He testifies

"Q. Did you hear the conversation about the hire to be paid.
A. Yes. I heard about $200 was offered, and as far as I could judge it was agreeable to the laodah in charge. He raised no objection as to the hire. * * *
Q. Did you see any money pass?
A. Yes. As I was coming up I saw Mr. Gensberger hand something which I at the time presumed to be money to one of the two men, Hope or Woodfield, on the launch." (Ex. B. 5, 6)

The objection that this testimony includes references to different jetties appears to us unimportant. The fact that this amount was known by respondent to have been offered to any laodah should have put respondent upon inquiry as to subsequent ones.

Sergt. Woodfield testified that during the negotiations he remarked:

"'Good gracious, are you paying $200 for a launch to go down to Woosung.' I said they would be lucky if they got $150. * * *
Q. In point of fact he had $250.
A. I know he handed $50 to Mr. Hope. I said to Mr. Hope, 'Good gracious, that is a large amount, what is the legal fare?' Mr. Hope said probably $75.00. Then I stepped back; I was not paying the money." (Ex. C. 20)

In other words that witness did not consider it a matter in which he should further interfere. Respondent, however, was taking charge of the expedition and availing himself of the services of the laodah whom he knew or at least had reason to believe, had received that large amount. Did such knowledge never lead him to inquire why this unusual payment was necessary? And can he be said to have met the burden of showing that his presence on the launch, and his constructive possession thereof for the time being, were innocent and without knowledge of its unlawful character, so long as all these marks and circumstances were ignored?

(5) Finally we may refer again to the testimony of Mr. Sprague that respondent informed him that the latter's name was not to be mentioned. But why not if he were innocent and the transaction legitimate? The "deceit" mentioned in the statute as a ground for disbarment need not, of course, be overt. For *suppressio veri* constitutes deceit as well as *suggestio falsi.*[10]

III

The fact that his client was convicted in the British Court for this very transaction in which respondent participated does not, of course constitute *res adjudicata* as to the latter. But it would certainly be anomalous if the client could be convicted and punished for doing exactly what the attorney advised and participated in and the latter still remain immune. It is true he protests that he did not advise the commission of a crime and that similarly the client protests that he did not commit a crime; but the fact remains that the highest local tribunal of a sister nation has decided, by dismissing the appeal, that a crime was committed and that the acts which respondent admits having advised and participated in constituted that crime. We do not well see how that fact can be ignored in a proceeding like this. We have here an international community

10. Strong v. Gutierrez, 213 U. S. 419, 53 Law. ed. 853; Parker v. Ausland, 13 S. D. 169, 82 N. W. 403.

where members of the bar of one court are permitted by courtesy to practice in other courts. In order that this highly gratifying and mutually beneficial arrangement may not be impaired it is important that each court see to it that the members of its bar so conduct themselves that their appearance in the foreign court will not be objectionable. We would hardly welcome here the appearance of a foreign lawyer who had advised an American client to commit acts which constitute a crime under American law tho they might not be such under the law of his own jurisdiction. On the other hand we could hardly expect our colleagues of H. B. M. Supreme Court to look with complacency upon the appearance there of a member of the bar of this Court whose client had been convicted for acts which the attorney had advised and participated in. The situation is quite different from one where the conduct of the attorney in question affects, and is reviewed solely by, the courts of a single sovereignty.

Whether the acts above set forth constitute under our law the precise offense for which the client was convicted in the British Court we need not now determine. But it would be a reproach to American justice if the property of another could be taken without his consent in the manner shown by this evidence, and destroyed, or at least badly injured, with impunity. Under some circumstances it might constitute the offense known as receiving misappropriated property which in this jurisdiction is defined as follows:

> "Every person who shall buy or *in any way receive* anything of value, knowing the same to have been embezzled, *taken*, or secreted contrary to the provisions of any of the three next preceding sections, shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as prescribed in said sections, respectively." [11]

The "next preceding sections" here referred to include the case of the "servant of any * * * incorporated company" who—

> "shall wrongfully convert to his own use, or fraudulently take, make way with, or secrete, with intent to convert to his own use, anything of value which shall come into his possession or under his care by virtue of his employment." [12]

We have said that the acts here shown might constitute this a crime under certain circumstances. The particular circumstance which we had in mind was that of knowledge. The property converted by the servant must have been received by the offender "*knowing* the same to have been * * * taken, or secreted," etc.

> "The guilty knowledge, however, need not be direct and actual; it may be circumstantial and inductive. It is sufficient if the receiver believed or reasonably suspected, from the circumstances of the transaction, that the goods were stolen." [13]
>
> "If you find that all the facts and circumstances surrounding the receiving of the goods by defendant were such as would reasonably satisfy a man of defendant's age and intelligence that the goods were stolen, or *if he failed to follow up such inquiry so suggested*, for fear he would learn the truth and know that the goods were stolen, the defendant should be rigidly held responsible as if he had actual knowledge." [14]
>
> "In determining whether the fact (of guilty knowledge) existed, the jury will be justified in presuming that the prisoner acted rationally, and that whatever would convey knowledge or induce belief in the mind of a reasonable person, would, in the absence of countervailing evidence, be sufficient to apprise the prisoner of the like fact, or induce in his mind the like impression and belief." [15]
>
> "If the defendant did not know the facts, but believed, from the circumstances, that the property had been actually stolen, it was competent for the jury to find the defendant guilty of the offence charged" (receiving stolen goods). [16]

In this case, as we have seen, respondent seeks to excuse himself by pleading inadvertence. He "did not look closely at the boat" on boarding; he "did not look for" the sign on the *Meifoo IV*; he "didn't think" about ownership. A typical passage is the following from this examination in the British Court:

> "Q. Now when you saw the money pass that night, to whom did you understand it was to be paid?
>
> A. I gave no thought. I saw something handed over as I came up.
>
> Q. I will ask you a plain question as a lawyer. To whom do you think the money was to be paid? It was on your advice that it was done. Who was the money to be given to?
>
> A. It was given to Hope I presumed, it was money and I gave the matter no further thought.
>
> Q. I would like you to give me an answer. To whom did you think the money was to be paid?
>
> A. I have answered that I did not give the matter further thought." (Ex. B. 6)

So when Sergt. Woodfield as he states made a remark regarding the launch which would have opened the way for a discussion of its ownership there was no response.

In view of the authorities just cited, such testimony would hardly afford a defense to a prosecution under the statute above quoted and it would seem less effective in a proceeding like this. It was respondent's duty to think, to look, to take notice. It was his business to know what he was doing.

IV

The limits already reached in this opinion leave little space to consider in detail the charge of false swearing. Suffice it to say on that subject that the charge to the jury in the British Court appears clearly to have submitted the question of respondent's veracity. For the jury was told "If you were to follow Mr. Krisel's evidence it seems to me you would be pretty well bound to acquit the accused." As the jury failed to "acquit" the accused it would seem clear that they did not believe the respondent. So here we cannot, in view of respondent's well known keenness and opportunities for observation, believe as he would have us that he had no idea that he was boarding a Standard Oil launch nor even one belonging to some foreigner. We cannot escape the conclusion, from a survey of the whole evidence, that he was so anxious to effect the service of the order of arrest that he was ready to employ almost any means to do so. We do not suppose that he intentionally sought out a Standard Oil launch but we think the evidence discloses that after a failure to obtain one elsewhere he was ready to and did take any that came along, without considering its ownership and hoping to accomplish his purpose and return without detection in case of failure. This involves such a disregard of the right of property, such a lack of adherence to the ethical standards which should govern a member of the bar, that it cannot be characterized as anything short of misconduct.

We, therefore, find from the evidence:

1. That respondent was guilty of misconduct in knowingly using another's launch, obtained without

11. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 1325, Ch. 854, sec. 836. Cf. Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 1260, Ch. 429, sec. 52.
12. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 1325, Ch. 854, sec. 834.
13. Cyc. XXXIV, 516.
14. Charge to the jury in State v. Feuerbaken, 96 Iowa, 299, 65 N. W. 299.
15. Huggins v. People, 135 Ill. 243, 25 N. E. 1002, 25 Am. St. Rep. 357.
16. Commonwealth v. Leonard, 140 Mass. 473, 4 N. E. 96, 54 Am. Rep. 485.

the owner's knowledge or consent by the payment of an unusual sum to one who was understood not to have authority to hire it and in recklessly permitting servants of the owner to use said launch in such a way as to cause it serious injury.

2. That the respondent was guilty of wilful deceit in failing to state fully and fairly in Court the extent of his knowledge of the ownership of said launch.

3. That such misconduct and deceit would have been sufficient to have prevented respondent's admission [17] to the bar—at least without some period of probation-and are sufficient to justify disbarment under the statute.[18]

* * *

It is a painful duty which these findings impose. For the respondent's professional career is one in which we have had a special interest. His was the first application for admission which was presented to us after taking charge of the Court nearly five years ago. It had been pending for some time but the report of the examining committee had not been made for reasons which we were unaware of at the time. The report was finally secured, however, and the respondent admitted. Shortly after that we had occasion to suggest to the Minister his transfer to Shanghai and his assignment to the International Mixed Court on account of his legal knowledge. Naturally it is a keen disappointment to find him involved in an affair of this kind which has acquired such wide notoriety and indirectly affected the good name of the bar of this Court.

But while we are of the opinion that the facts of this record would justify permanent disbarment we are loth to impose that extreme without giving respondent further opportunity to retrieve himself within the legal profession. He is a young man of much more than average ability and acuteness (which unfortunately only aggravates his offense) and with proper moral standards there is no reason why he should not attain success at the bar. We prefer to allow him a chance to show that this experience has taught him a lesson and that hereafter he will adopt some other rule of conduct than that the end justifies the means. We have accordingly decided to suspend him from practice in American Courts in China, and from all the privileges resulting from such practice, for a period of one year, at the end of which an application for reinstatement, accompanied by a showing of intermediate good conduct and a guaranty of changed standards for the future, will be considered.

The foregoing order was duly announced and read in full to the respondent in open court on January 25, 1919, but at his earnest request that it be withheld from entry until he might finish his pending cases, it was not then signed or filed.

At the same time he moved orally for a new trial and was heard later at length in support thereof. In some particulars—notably as to costs—we have modified the opinion to conform to said motion. But on the whole we find no sufficient reason to change the conclusions already announced and, regardless of whether the motion was in proper form, a new trial is denied.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

17. Corpus Juris, VI, 584.
18. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 743.

07-504

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN TODD ANDERSON, Deceased.

Cause No. 711

Estate No. 270

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 15, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MINNIE M. ANDERSON,
Executrix,
c/o North China Union
Language School,
Peking, China.

February 15, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: W. Gordon, Dairen; W. Zerzeradze, Dairen; N. Martzinkewch, Kiukiang; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Harr, New York; G. J. Johnston, Yokohama; S. Akidzuki; C. Kutour, France; W. B. Greenland, U. S. A.; W. F. Sokall, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. Saye, Penang; F. P. Harrison, India; H. C. Zimmerman; Kenus, Harbin; Mrs. J. Turner; Mr. and Mrs. Sommerville, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Singapore; F. B. S. Burreth, Sumatra; C. L. D. Warrey, Singapore; Dr. and Mrs. Perindorge; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jeffress; Master Jeffress; R. E. Thompson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Wiessing, Kobe; J. Nozaki, Yokohama; M. Ohta, Osaka; J. B. Sultor; Capt. V. Lasmoore; C. A. Hearneht; E. Baker; E. L. Easley; E. J. Borne, Tientsin; C. E. Petree, Hsuchow; Mr. and Mrs. V. Krytenoff, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Karpoff; L. Gornostaff; T. Katchenker; Mme. Nulander, Tientsin; Mrs Guy Acheson, Peking; Miss Acheson; S. Nomura; T. Ito, Hankow; G. Perrenond, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. V. S. McCatchey, California; C. B. Greene; F. W. Phmmer, San Francisco; J. C. Parkin, Hongkong; Miss K. P. Terry; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Metcalf, London; Mr. and Mrs. Wuentus, Hongkong; Boskoff, Vladivostock; M. Kitadas, Moji; A. T. Gellespie, San Francisco; Cheshin, Seattle.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Marshall Sanderson; J. R. Young; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Tayler; Z. Zon Yee; H. F. Scudamore, New York; Y. Dubois, Hankow; D. A. Wallace, Ningpo; R. D. Pitt, Ningpo; Mrs. Rawlinson, London; A. S. Hendry; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Young, London; R. L. Cobban, Scotland; Capt. J. Douyan; Lieut. E. Prevaet; Lieut. George; M. Kohanovsky, Vladivostock; W. R. Whaler; R. R. Hatcheon, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, Hongkong; M. Levy, Peking; Mrs. L. Streed, Chosen; R. S. Lorve, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bennett and son, Peking; Mrs. N. L. Watson and child, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Miss A. Musselff, Hankow; C. E. Whiting, Tientsin; S. F. King, Soochow; L. W. Strawn, Shanghai; F. O. Maxwell, Tientsin; Thos. Scarboro, Kobe; M Kokowin, Tientsin; W. L. Reeks, Hangchow; A. H. Abel, London; Baron and Baroness L. Gerard de Soncauton and child, London; Lieutenant V. V. Verner, London; Wargbreit, Dalny; H. Thomsen, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Demol and family, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Goodman and family, Harbin; F. Hoehnke, Tsingtao; Miss Barrowman, Seoul; Miss Packer, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Malrorn, Local; Cranski, Harbin; L. V. Kotuh, Harbin; M. E. Bondarenko, Harbin; F. A. Kotuh, Harbin; Ed. Williams, Local; Mrs. H. C. Norman.